ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,044—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	I. H. Moule	21st April.
† ASSAM	3050	500	T. Leigh	28th "
P.&O. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
† SIAM	3200	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. THAMES	4113	550	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. Leigh	23rd May.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3050	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
P.&O. GANGES	4280	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
P.&O. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. Leigh	20th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	I. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
OPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 21st of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
LADONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

Either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

EXCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to L. Gothard's, and other Routes, in connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ALA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Tendon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, taking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in New Zealand and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE COLOMBO in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ANCHISES	3,544	Geo. Read	April 19.
ANCONA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Brindisi) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies Forty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

The Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 26th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"HEAD LINE."

S. S. "INISHOWEN HEAD" will LEAVE for DUNKIRK, on or about 22nd April.
Has First Class Accomodation for a few Passengers. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RIGAUD & CHAPOTEAUT'S NEW PREPARATIONS.

		Rs.	a.
APIOLINE (Capsules)	Per Bottle	3	0
MORRHUOL CREASOTE	"	3	0
FERRUM SANGUNIS	"	3	0
STRONTIUM SOLUTION (Bromide)	"	2	8
Do. Do. (Loctate)	"	2	8
STRONTIUM SYRUP (Iodide)	"	2	8
PAMBOTANO	"	4	8
SKIN SOAP	Per Tablet	0	12

PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION FROM THE AGENTS:—

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty)	1
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

APPLY TO

Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

WHOLESALE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc, specially selected

FOR INDIA,

on exceedingly Advantageous Terms. Goods are purchased only of

HOUSES OF HIGH REPUTE,

The Company's dealings being very Extensive, they are in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than Goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time, freights and duties, risk of deterioration, &c., &c., gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case

OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, ETC.,

is most important.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMISTS, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

HOT WEATHER.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.

6 FOR RS. 12.

OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

6 FOR RS. 18.

OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1894.

FOR TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
FOR TRAVELLING RUGS & WRAPS.
FOR GLADSTONE BAGS.
FOR ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
TRY

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (?!)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvye, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, *Lincoln, England.*

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, 20TH APRIL,
"UTOPIA,"
(LIMITED);
OR,
"THE FLOWERS OF PROGRESS."
UTOPIAN LYRE DANCE IN ACT I.
In Act II. a Modern Gavotte will be Danced.
SATURDAY & MONDAY, 21ST & 23rd APRIL,
"THE GAIETY GIRL."

This marvellous production has beaten the Theatrical Record in London, hundreds being turned away nightly from the date of its production to the time of the last Mail leaving: it was only licensed by the Lord Chamberlain at the Eleventh hour (the license had not arrived when the doors were opened) after the Bathing Scene had been considerably modified: altogether its Record is Sensational. The part of the Reverend Brierly being turned into Dr. Brierly at the desire of the Prince of Wales.

MR. HALL'S BENEFIT,
TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL,
"BOCCACCIO."
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ONLY FEW DAYS MORE!

THERE BEING IMMENSE CROWD EVERY NIGHT.

(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 4.

Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.

For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the Advertisement appearing in the Local Papers that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will SELL by Public Auction TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, in one Lot, under the direction of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the Estate of GANPATRAO ATMARAM and ANANDRAO ATMARAM, all the right, title, interest and claim, if any, of the said Insolvents in or to amongst other Properties Fifthly therein described as follows:—

"32a Churney Dutt, situate at Fallow ittee, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 533 and New No. 146."

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvents have no right, title or interest of any kind in the said Property. That PANDHARINATH MADANJEE is the Absolute Owner of the said Property, and if after this Intimation any person purchases the said property, he willdo so at his own peril and risk.—Dated this 19th Day of April 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Pandharinath Madanjee.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 19th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 19th April, 1894.

GODESBERGER
MINERAL WATER.
H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
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J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
(Fresh Case Just Opened Out),
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of All Brands,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plate, &c.,
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BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

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TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
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J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old screw augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chain chisels, cotters, clips, coiled iron keys, old files, fire bars, fish plates, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel corrugated sheets, leather scrap old rails, manilla ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old brass, old furniture and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the Balance must be paid and the Goods removed a way within one Month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent, on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS,
GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of Unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c. &c.,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 20, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, ON THE ROAD LEADING FROM MATOONGA TO SION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Jora Lala and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Koombhar Juga Hurjee and Bhaoo alias Hari Bhaoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th January, 1891, the following properties, viz:—

All those several pieces of ground now formed into two plots, one admeasuring 11,250 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east and north by sea, on the west by Sion Road leading from Matoonga to Sion, and on the south partly by a tank and partly by a passage, and another admeasuring 297 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, west, and south by the ground of Jasin Jao Barretto, and on the north by a passage intervened fbetween the aforesaid two plots, making together in aggregate 11,547 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue for Tokaland under old Nos. 22, 22, 28, 47, 47, 71, 71, 81, 155, 7, 12, 60, 123, new Nos., 15183, a-15181, 15194, a-15222, 15224, 15260, 15262, 15274, a-15305, a-15159, 15167, 15216, 15323, old Survey No. none, and new Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9-929, 12-930, 11-935, 6-931, 5, 6, 7-929, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house, and chawl, hereditaments and premises, as also plantations and well erected, built, made, grown, and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under F ward No. 5281, and Street No. 2522, and F ward No. 2380, and street No. 2521, Sea Road, and have been in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, and the said messuages, lands, hereditaments and premises are situate at and abutting on the east sidejof Sion Road, or Sea Road, leading from Matoonga to Sion, outside the Fort, in the island and sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, near the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, solid mahogany billiard table with balls and cues, etc., sweet-toned cottage piano, one large and one small Jubbulpore tents, wind proof lamp, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, safety bicycle etc., the property of G. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Bescedi and Co.
1 case 2 dozen tennis bats.
1 gentleman's saddle.
1 case gilt moulding.
On account of the concerned ex Drachenfels—
G. B-171.—2 cases hammers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 invalid's chair.
1 Front-driven crypto-geared pneumatic safety bicycle with new tyres, in perfect order.
And any other carriages and horses which my be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., and the following days, at 2 p.m. daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam-engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE
OF ENTIRE FURNITURE & FITTINGS,
by Wimbridge, Roberts & Others,
At DADYSETT HILL, CUMBALLA,
On THURSDAY, 26th April, at 1 P.M.
Also the Whole of the Valuable Garden,
On WEDNESDAY, 25th April, at 7 A.M.,
The property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co.are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the Chief Storekeeper Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the following electric light plant:—

1 compound dynamo 104 volts 20 amperes by Silvesion, London, with spare armature,
4 small exploding dynamos.
1 large lot of cables, lead cables, &c., of different sizes.
1 lot of electric light switches and lamp holders.
1 lot of arc light carbons of sizes.
13 large incandescent lamps 50 candle power, Edison and Swan's pattern.
The above plant can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1894, the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, situate at Middle Colaba, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15919, old survey No. 246, and new Survey No. 9678, together with the bungalow or dwelling house, stable, and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 226, Street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea shore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehangir R. Kharas, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Artiaseer, Hormusjee and Bhshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 20, 1894.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Properties, situate at Worlee, ADVERTISED to take place TO-DAY, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. Ebhram Haji Jackaria, is POSTPONED until next Week.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
10 cases Kennaway Co.'s Irish Whisky.
50 cases condensed milk, "Stork" brand.
10 plates spelter.
1 lot of electric and telephone materials, consisting of insulators for telephone lines, telephone line wires, magnet-telephones, insulated and silk wire, electric wires, large size zinc and carbon plates, electric belts, and push buttons, telephone appratus, incandescent electric lamps of 5, 10, and 16 candle power for electric light, arch lamp globes, electrical instruments, porcelain knobs for fixing electric wire, electric hand lamps, and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay galloway, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 powerful C. B. pony, goes in saddle.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong pony cart with a bay pony and harness.
1 good bred Fox Terrier dog.
1 strong-built landau.
1 bay arab horse, 8 years old, goes in harness and saidle.

AUCTION SALE of Arab, Persian and Waler Horses, at Mr. Omer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on account of the Estate of the five deceased dealers—

About 25 Arab and Persian horses, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.
On account and risk of Mahomed Esmail Bin Abdulla—
1 horse,
On account and risk of Mahomed Bin Esmail—
4 horses.
On account and risk of Abdool Waheb Iwar—
1 horse.
Also the property of native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, hunters, hacks, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Military Square, Meadows Street, opposite Messrs. Neuberg and Co., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Joseph N. Lobo, Lithographer, 1 large and 2 small lithographic presses by Hughes and Kimber, lithographic stones, ink, glass-door cupboard, tables, screens, chairs, &c.,
The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 16, Hamilton's compound, Mazagon Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of W. McADAM, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Machinery, Stores, &c., at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Mill.

Under instructions from Mrs. Bapty, the Executrix of the Estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on

One pair of new compound condensing engines, capable of working up to 400 indicated horse-power, fitted with spur fly-wheel for direct driving by Manning Wardle and Co., Leeds.
2 high pressure engines, complete, cylinders 22 inch diameter, stroke 4½ inch.
Also, shafting 19 by 5, 23 by 4½, 19 by 4½, 14 by 4½, 20 by 3½, 124 by 3½, 19 by 4½, 20 by 2½, 19 by 1½, 20 by 1½, 19 by 1½, 19 by 1, 18 by 1, and 18 by ¾, two Hopkinson's patent valves complete, one pulley 27 in., valves, millstones, millstone lifters, pipes, ball and nuts, &c., &c.
The workmanship throughout of the two engines is of the very best make, the engines being built by first-class English firms.
The above will be on view a week before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate American organ, 10 stops, by Carpenter and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, 1 handsome strong-built landau in excellent condition with a powerful iron-grey waler mare, 8½ years old, 15 hands, and a set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Mr. H. DUNK.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo Road, next to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size cooking stove, &c., the property of JOHN PIERS, Esq, Manager, Alliance S & M Co. Ld.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Made to Order,
At Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill,
On MONDAY, the 30th instant,
The Property of
J. W. BROWN, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, above the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 20, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in Bombay at the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 32, per quarter.
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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

THE THIRD RACE of the Season will be SAILED on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.
Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply, during the year 1894-95, of the undermentioned Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture:—

FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Jerseys, White-woollen, with Badges	No.	430
Cloth, Grey, great coat, No. 2, Water-proofed	Yds.	3,350
Serge, white, lining	"	46,000
Flannel, grey, 54"	"	13,500
Canvas staying	"	6,000
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	"	49,600
" grey 36" M. T.	"	7,700

FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Cloth, drab, white-list	Yds.	3,800
" Dark-green "	"	15,100
" Dark-blue "	"	180
" Cavalry Grey "	"	620
" Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats	"	10,500
Serge, dark-blue, ordinary	"	52,900
" dark-green "	"	8,700
Cotton, grey, 36" M. T.	"	10,500
Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes	"	10,000

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on Printed Forms obtainable at the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur) and must be accompanied by 2-yard Samples of the materials Tendered for.
Tenders will be opened on the 1st of June, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipur, the 6th April, 1894.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 116 OF 1893.

BALAJI PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

ANUNTA MUDONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in a house, situate at First Packhadee, in Worlee, in Bombay, DINANATH MUDONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in a Chawl in Girgaum, in Bombay, and ATMARAM MUDONJEE and PURSHOTUM MUDONJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoos, and residing in a house, situate at Ghodupdeo, Mazagon, in Bombay, Sons and Heirs of MUDON CRUSTNAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 4th day of April, 1893, it was ordered and decreed that upon the Defendants or any of them paying into Court, on behalf of the Plaintiff, on or before the 4th day of October, 1893, the sum of Rs. 2,650-0-0 for debt with interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum from the 29th day of November, 1884, till payment, and the Plaintiff's costs taxed at Rs. 375-11-0 of this suit, the Plaintiff should reconvey to the said Defendants the property by the Assignment of mortgage of the 29th day of November 1884 comprised and described in the Schedule annexed thereto and marked A. free and clear of and from all incumbrances done by him, the said plaintiff, or by any person or persons claiming by, from or under him and should deliver up all deeds, documents and writings of or relating to the said premises in his possession, custody or control to the said defendants or to whom they should appoint, but in default of the said defendants or any of them paying into Court such principal, interest and costs by the time aforesaid, then the Plaintiff should be entitled to a final decree for the sale of the said property in the said decree mentioned and therein described as follows, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land (a portion whereof is covered by Fazendari Tenurers Nos. 88, 89, and 90), containing by admeasurement 1,693 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 552, 588, 608, and 609, and under New No. 13447, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 36, and which said premises are situate at and on the East side of Ghorupdeo Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvi, in Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East, West and North by the property of Goverdhandas Bhaidas, and on or towards the South by a passage common to the property under description, and now in the occupation of the said Mudon Crustnajee, And

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land (occupied or covered by Fazendari Tenurers Nos. 82, 80, 81 and 91), containing by admeasurement 701 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate at Ghodupdeo in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, in Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of Madhavrao Damodherjee, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kashibai, widow of Crustnajee Raghnathjee, and partly by the Government School No. 18, on or towards the North by a passage common to the property under description, and on or towards the South by the property of Ganpat Maneckjee, and it was now ordered that such sale should be made by the Sheriff of Bombay, and that the Plaintiff be at liberty to bid at such sale, and in the event of his becoming the purchaser to set off the amount due to him under the said decree against the purchase money.

And whereas by a final decree made in the above suit on the 13th October, 1893, it was ordered and decreed that the property described in the said decree should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, and that the nett proceeds of such sale or so much thereof as might be sufficient to be applied in or towards payment of the said decree, and it was further ordered that the costs of this application when taxed should be added to the amount due to the Plaintiffs under the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on the date and at the hours and places unfermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said final decree for sale put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION to the Highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock P.M., respectively, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1894.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has permistion to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser. The remainder of the purchase-money may be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 19th day of March 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDURANG,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.
Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.
Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools.
Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE, M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. T. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

BANKS.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	£1,125,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES, TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBUR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	300	all	10 pr. ct.	1,141½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgt.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	20		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	6⅜
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	4½	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	305
	750	50	150	7½	230
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bagity Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100xd
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,235xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gilpert & Co., Ld.	5,000	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	9,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld.	3,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	307
Karrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	400
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	60
Telephone Co.,	6,200	20	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd	Rs80
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	225
Bhowrey Jaggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Broul's Cawnpor Press Co, Ld	500	200	200		107½
Bronch City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 195
Colaba	4000	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,260
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	165
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabaskhy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoll Prose Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	400	450	450	Nil	375
Mahadupara Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	320½
Munroar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	98
Scind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	515
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	18	220
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	215 985
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unidet	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		760
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	375
Empress	2,160	500	500	40 pr. ct.	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		955
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		120
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	500	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Managon	6,000	0	350	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pr.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	317½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,305
Soonderlas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	430xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	250
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	9000	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-14
China Leaf	"	27-9 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	27-3 "
Do. do. new	"	27-0 "
Australia do.	"	27-0
Bombay do.	"	27-11
English Sovereigns	"	17-10
Do. Drazone	"	17-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	90-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	90-6
Carolus Dollars	"	195 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	180
e-Fanos	"	310-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Exhibition, Poor Boys' Seminary, Wilson College' 5-45 p.m.
Meeting, J. N. Petit Library, Fort, 5 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Jamsetji Nusservanjee Fort Reading Room and Library Special General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel, 8-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. Association Concert, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Busby entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Trefusis left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Slingsby and Singapore entered the dock yesterday; the steamers Agapanthus and Ailsa Craig left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Vasna and Malacca, yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-30.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and "after dinner" on Monday, the 23rd instant.

MAROOTI'S BIRTHDAY.—To-day, being the anniversary of Marooti's Birthday, the usual ceremony will be performed in all the temples devoted to that deity.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a Ships' Boats' race to-morrow, Saturday, at 4-10 p.m. Entries closing at noon on that day. Course No. 1 reverse will be sailed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong, per extra s.s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday the 21st instant.

A MISSING INSANE WOMAN.—Gunno Suddoo, residing at Coombarwada, reported to the police that his wife, Gopi, who was of unsound mind, had been missing since the 14th instant. She has no ornaments on her, person.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held this afternoon, when the following papers will be read:—"The Date of Kalidasa," by Mr. K. B. Pathak; "Partabgarh (Pratapgad) Fort and Mahratha Version of the Afzulkhan Tragedy," by Mr. R. P. Karkaria.

A FATHER'S ANXIETY.—Mr. Hane, residing at Grant Buildings, reported to the police, that his son, William, about fifteen years of age, had been absent from home for the last six days. It is believed that the boy has gone to sea. A search is being made for him.

MEDAL.—A silver India Medal with Burma clasp, 1885-87, has been awarded by the Government of India to Mr. Hormusji Bezonji Bharucha for having rendered meritorious services as Transport Agent during the Burma Campaign of 1885-87. He was "under fire" at Saik-podoung, and was highly recommended for the medal by Colonel Holt.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The police have been making inquiries in connection with the loss of twenty currency notes for five rupees each, but they could not find any clue. Yesterday, the police were able to arrest two men, Ramji Ratna and Mahadao Surkia, on the strength of certain information they received, and the whole of the lost notes were recovered from them.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Yesterday, the police found an old Mahomedan, who said his name was Nazzeer Mahomed Ameen, lying on the public road, suffering from fever and cough. The man was removed to the Goculdas Tijpal hospital. A Colt's revolver, No. 1,95,795, was found in his possession. The police took charge of it, and sent it over to the head police office.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF AN OLD MAN.—On Wednesday morning, a report was made to the police by Dhurmapa Karapa, residing at Dhuswady, that his father-in-law, an old man, who is quite a stranger in Bombay, arrived here lately, and on the day in question went with him to see the High Court Buildings. Since then he had strayed away. He had about eighty rupees in cash with him.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Byrne, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of a Hindu lad, aged nine years. The deceased, in company of two other boys, went to bathe at a tank, situated at the Old Byculla Race Course. The deceased got beyond his depth, and was drowned before anything could be done to save him. His body was recovered from the well on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March.....Killaloe
Quadrille.....Arcadia.....Ch Coote.
Overture.....Emma Di Resburgo.....Meyerbeer.
Valse.....Dorothy.....P. Bucalossi.
Selection.....Olivette.....Audran.
Valse.....The Yeomen of the Guard...P. Bucalossi.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March.....Militaire.....Gounod.
Overture.....Hungarian.....Keler Bela.
Valse.....Nita.....Williams.
Polonaise.....Masken.....Faust.
Selection.....The Foresters.....Sullivan.
Galop.....The Planters.....Fricke.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—On Wednesday evening, some excitement was occasioned amongst the tenants of a chawl, by reason of Bapoo Babajee stabbing his wife with a knife. Bapoo suspected his wife of infidelity, and had on several previous occasions remonstrated with her for having improper intimacy with a Parsee. On Tuesday evening, he suddenly attacked her with a knife, and inflicted ten wounds on different parts of her body. Her sister went to her assistance, but she was likewise stabbed by Bapoo. Jenny, wife of Bapoo, cried out for assistance, when several of the occupants of the chawl came up to their assistance, and arrested the accused, who was made over to the police. Both the women were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where they are progressing favourably.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday, an inquest was held by Mr. Byrne, at Curry Road, touching the death of Chowrina Frances, aged thirty-two years. The deceased was a Madrassee native Christian woman. Her husband was a billiard-marker in the Cosmopolitan Club. She was not in a sound state of mind for the last fourteen months. On Tuesday last she was sent to her mother's house, at DeLisle Road, by her husband. The same night she was missed from the house. A report was made to the police, who made enquiries, but could not get any trace of her. Subsequently her dead body was found floating in a tank close to the G. I. P. Railway line, at Curry Road. There were no external marks of violence on her body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, while in an unsound state of mind.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Shaik Jangu valad Shaik Nhanu, inhabitant of the village of Vani, in the Dindori Taluka of the Nasik District, and late a Forest Guard in the Baglan Range of the Nasik Forest Division, having been convicted under Section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Mr. CHAVELIER has opened his spring tour at Chester, and London must do without him for some two months. He will produce two new songs in the provinces—one an excruciating study of "Blue Ribbon Jane," a teetotal "donah" who balances her abstinence from alcohol with a monstrous indulgence in fearsome solids desperately mixed. Mr. Chevalier has received tempting invitations to perform in Paris and tour in America, but has declined them.

WOMEN, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are not good writers. It should no longer be a true charge (says our contemporary) that the educated woman in England writes far worse than any average shopman, and that invitations, regrets, delights, hopes, apologies, acceptances, are sent forth daily from charming writing-tables with every possible vulgarity, brutality, violence, deformity, coarseness, misshape, and ignominy in form and attitude committed in the making of capital letters.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS, and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSOR OXENHAM'S DEPARTURE.

PROFESSOR OXENHAM, Principal of the Elphinstone College, has addressed a word of farewell to the many members of the University with whom it has been his lot to be connected for thirty years. To the members of the University and those interested in her work he desires to tender his thanks for the proof of their confidence which the members of the Senate have on many occasions been pleased to offer in elections. He continues:—I feel it an honour to have held office as Syndic and as Dean in Arts and to have represented the University on the Municipal Corporation of this great city. I should be wanting in proper feeling if I failed to give expression to my part of this honour and of this friendly character of my relations with the members of the Senate throughout a period now exceeding a quarter of a century. I found this University an infant institution, and of the 29 Fellows named in the Act of Incorporation 13 were still members of the Senate. H. B. E. Frere, Esq., as he is called in the Act, was our Chancellor, as Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Wilson, Mr. E. I. Howard, Dr. Haines, and Dr. Bhau Daji, all named in the Act, were moving spirits in Academic affairs. All have long since passed away, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, whose name appears first after ex-officio Fellows as the senior by date of appointment was then a junior of less than one year's standing. The total number of under-graduates in all the Colleges was less than may now be found in a higher class of our College. The Bombay M.A. was an animal not in existence in the Academic collection, and of the B.A. only seven specimens had been secured. The Syndicate was without a high native of the country. Only a minority now are not natives. The finances were in a condition which would seem monstrous to a modern Accountant-General. All charges were defrayed by Government, and all fee receipts were credited to a fund to accumulate until the interest became an endowment sufficient for the University. This result would long since have been attained, but a too curious Accountant-General discovered that the arrangement was altogether inadmissible and shocking to every right-minded official in his department. Thenceforward grants were in due form entered in the budget and soon became the subject of controversy between Government and the University and led to correspondence and debates, the last echoes of which were heard we may hope in the Council Hall at Poona. Every appointment to the Senate was made by Government and, in the dearth of persons qualified in any true Academic sense, a Fellowship was often regarded somewhat as an Irish peerage in the last century—a convenient way of stifling importunity without giving anything of real value or importance.

The general attitude of the official classes was often suspicious, hostile, or contemptuous. An occasional enthusiast for education, such as the brilliant and much-lamented Mr. Claude Erskine, was liable to be regarded as a lunatic by no means harmless. The Annual Convocation was thought perhaps a pretty pageant gratifying the taste for a tamasha inherent in Orientals and the Hibernian love of display natural in an Irish Registrar. That the University was an institution to grow and develop into one of the most powerful and far-reaching in influence of any yet introduced into the country was not realised at all generally and was hardly suspected by the majority of Anglo-Indians.

That the University is a great power for good or evil is now a patent fact. That the appointment of Fellows is a serious responsibility demanding and receiving the most careful consideration has long been recognised and seen by the public to be so recognised. A beginning has been made in the direction of giving a share in this responsibility to the University itself. The fee receipts now promise to effect the long desired result of relieving Government of further financial liability in the University account, and with financial independence of State aid further independence in other directions may be anticipated. Two clouds seem to threaten in the Academic horizon. There is a tendency to make too frequent changes in the curriculum, and there is sometimes a disposition to regard the colour of the voters rather than the merits of the question. In an University curriculum the advantage of a change is often less than the damage done by deranging a system which, on the whole, is working well, and the practical evils of continual changes are not always understood by those who propose them. The other danger is more serious, but it can be averted by the wiser and less impassive of the native Senators, and by them only. It would be disastrous if the Senate descended to scenes such as unfortunately have not been quite unknown in some Faculty meetings, and purely Academic questions were treated as racial dividing the Fellows into Native and Europeans. If there is any institution or any class of business, even such a division is specially irrational and most easily avoided, it is surely the University and University business. Here, if anywhere, votes may be given not as by Hindus, Parsees, or Europeans, but by voters of whatever race, all sincerely desirous of the welfare of their University. Such has, I know, often been the character of voting in the past, which, I trust, will long continue to be the character of decisions of the Senate of the University of Bombay.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

LAST evening, Mr. Byrne held an inquest at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mulu Govind, a coachman. The evidence adduced before the Coroner disclosed such that the deceased boarded with a woman, Rukhmi, who resided at Marine Lines. Bhagi, wife of Gokhal Bhikhia, a Private in the Marine Battalion, also lived in the same chawl as Rukhmi but in different rooms. On the 12th inst, the woman Bhagi visited the deceased at her master's stable. Bhiknath Gopal, father-in-law of Bhagi, came to know of this visit, and suspected her of misconduct. This led to an altercation between Bhagee and Appa, who slapped her in the face, and that day the matter there dropped. The same night the deceased went, as usual, to take his meal at Rukhmi's room. Bhiknath and his nephew, Appa Ramji, went to the room, and without any warning they fell upon the deceased and assaulted him most bruttaly. One of them caught him by the throat and strangled him, while the other kicked on the forehead in a most frighful manner, rendering him unconscious. Rukhmi cried out for assistance, when several persons ran to the room, the doors of which the assailants had closed from inside, after they had entered it. The neighbours tried to force open the doors but the men opened the doors and run out of the room. The deceased was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital in an unconcious state. He was treated by Dr. Easden but he never regained consciousness and died, on Wednesday night, after remaining in a state of unconsciousness for nearly five days. The evidence of eye-witnesses corroborated the above guests. Dr. Sydney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, described the injuries sustained by Muly and proceeded to say that from the *post mortam* appearance of the body, he was of opinion that death was caused by the compression of brain from effused blood. The blood could be effused by strangulation. Dr. Esdon, House Surgeon to the Gokuldass Tejpal hospital, who treated the deceased, also described the state in which the deceased was when admitted into the Hospital, The jury returned a verdict of man-slaughter against Appa Rama and Bhiknath Gopal, and the Coroner accordingly committed them to the Sessions.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finney, arrived in harbour yesterday at noon, from Aden, which port was left on the 12th instant with the 16th Bombay Infantry and details, consisting of 15 officers, 4 ladies, 5 officers' children, 3 European details, 4 men, 3 women and 4 children, Commissariat Department, 13 native officers, 708 non-commissionid officers, rank-and-file, 73 women, 80 children, and 69 followers of the 16th Bombay Infantry, 24 native details, 32 women, 43 children, and 92 followers. Her movements are at present unknown, but it is probable that she will lay up for annual repairs in Bombay. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers.—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. T. Carruthers, 16th Bo. Infy., Surg.-Major Mrs. E. Fooks and 2 children, Mod. Staff, Captain Mrs. F. S. Kreyer and 2 children, Captain P. R. Legh, Captain H. R. Mead, Lieut. F. S. Weddicombe, Lieut. W. S. Jacob, Lieut. R.E. Preston, and Lieut. H. W. Harrington, of the 16th Bo. Infy., Mr. E. P. Tate, Survey of India Dept., Major W. J. Hicks, R.A., Captain C. Moss, Lieut. E. E. Carmichael, and Lieut. C. B. Minister of the 2nd Gloster Regt., Lieut. J. O. Mennie, Staff Corps, and Mrs. Sealy and child.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A REFERENCE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY VS. RAGHUNATH MUKUND.

THIS was a reference by Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, forwarding, under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the opinion of the High Court, a question whether, for the purposes of Section 353 of the Municipal Act, "completion of a building" means "completion in its physical sense," or whether a building cannot be said to have been duly completed until and unless all the requirements of the Health Department have been complied with in its construction. The reference arose under the following circumstances. A notice was issued by the Municipality, requiring Mr. Raghunath Mukund, under Section 353 of the Bombay Municipal Act, to reduce the height of his building, but as the house in question had been completed in its physical sense for more than three months, he contended that the notice was time-barred. The Municipality, on the other hand, contended that, because all the requirements of the Health Department had not been complied with in the construction of the building, it could not be said to have been duly completed, and that the notice was, therefore, within time. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipality; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the opponent, Mr. Raghunath Mukund.

Mr. Dustoor, in his reference, said that Mr. Rughunath Mukund had built a new house at Girgaum Back Road, the width of the street on which it abuts being 9-7, and the height of the building from the ground level to the eaves being 47-6. By bye-law 30 of the building bye-laws of the Bombay Municipality, it is provided that a person, who shall erect a new building which abuts on a street of less than 50 feet in width shall not, without the written permission of the Commissioner, erect such a building to a greater height than one and a times the width of that street. The building was therefore, clearly in contravention of the bye-law, and a notice, dated 13th January, 1894, was issued to Mr. Raghunath, requiring him, under Section 353, to reduce the height of his building. This had not been done, and it was now contended on behalf of the defendant that the notice was time-barred. Section 353 requires that the notice should be given within three months after the completion of the building, and as a matter of fact, Mr. Dustoor found from the evidence that the house was completed in its physical sense in June last, and the only work then left undone was the connection of the sewer with the drain, which was also completed in September last. The Magistrate held, therefore, that the notice issued on the 13th January was time barred. It was, however, contended on behalf of the Municipality that because all the requirements of the Health Department had not been complied with in the construction of the building, it could not be said to have been duly completed, and that therefore the notice was within time. The objections to the building were enumerated in a document filed in the case and were briefly these:—1, the privies stand in tiers placed back to back, two privies to each floor; 2, between the pipes, a 6-inch stoneware pipe is placed vertically and carried above the roof of the top privy, and each privy is connected with the 6-inch pipe; 3, the pan is of defective shape; 4, there are no means of flushing the pan except by hand; 5, the 6-inch pipe dips into a cesspool in the bottom privy; 6, the bottom privy is ventilated on to the lower floor; 7, the cesspool is without ventilation; 8, the outlet of the cesspool is a three-inch bend, untrapped, and it is proposed to connect it with a gully trap. Now, because these defects existed in the building, it seemed to Mr. Dustoor absurd to hold that it was incomplete. He understood the word to mean physical completion, and not a completion as was desired by the officers of the Health Department. If the latter construction were put on the word, there would practically be no limitation to the action of the Municipality under the Section, and any house, no matter how long it had stood in the city, could be brought within the purview of the Section by the Health Department finding such flaws in its construction. Indeed, the matter seemed to Mr. Dustoor to be so clear that he was reluctant to trouble the High Court about it, but Mr. Burder cited a case decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which it was said an opposite view was expressed, and as the point raised was of some importance to the public, Mr. Dustoor had found it desirable to make the reference.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the decision of the Court, said: The question referred by the Magistrate, under Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relates to the meaning to be given to the words "completion thereof" in Section 353 of Bombay Act 3 of 1888, used in regard to notice about "the erection of a building." The Municipality contends that a building is not completed unless and until such accommodations as privies and cesspools have been executed in accordance with sanitary regulations. In the present case, the building has been provided with these accommodations, and is so far completed. We are of opinion that the word "completion" must be taken in its ordinary meaning; and that the Court must not read into the Section "in accordance with sanitary regulations' or "sanitary officer's opinions."

An order was issued accordingly.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Moses Samuel, Aba Samuel, and David Babaji, Beni-Israels, with cheating Mr. Gerald Hewett, clerk in the employ of Messrs. Spanion and Company, Ghella Sherpatti, and Khimji Damodar, in respect of three sums of Rs. 20, Rs. 64, and Rs. 100, respectively. For the last two years or so, complaints were made to the police that a gang of certain Beni-Israels received money from several persons on false representation, and in many cases they swindled some merchants. The Police Commissioner asked the Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector Framji to assist the complainants. On the 16th February last Inspector Framji arrested the three accused, while they were attempting to swindle a marwarri shroff at Jakeria Musjid. Upon further inquiries made by Inspector Framji, it was found that in 1892, the first and second accused went to the shop of Khimji, and offered to cash a hundred rupee note. Having obtained the change the accused asked the man to return the note as he wanted to get his master's signature on the back of it. The complainant handed him back the note demanding the change from him. The accused gave the note to his brother who made away with it. The first accused then handed him over a packet saying it contained the change for the whole amount, just received from him. After the two accused had left, the complainant opened the packet to find that it contained only seven rupees. He tried his best but could find no trace of the swindlers, until Inspector Framji brought them to him lately. He identified them as the persons who cheated him. The accused had also gone to the shop of Ghella Shirpatti and asked him to give them small change for Rs. 64. Having obtained the change the accused gave him a packet which only contained 64 half-anna copper coins. In like manner they went to the bakery of Messrs. Spanion and Company and bought bread worth two rupees. They then offered a fifty-rupee note, for which Mr. Hewett said he he had no change. By some false representations they obtained Rs. 20 from him, and made away with the money. Several other people were also swindled in like manner. The magistrate convicted the first two accused and sentenced the first to nineteen months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of twenty rupees and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 150. The third accused was discharged for want of evidence.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit to be heard in Chambers.

123-94—Dikshit and H—Kalooram Khetsidas The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co. Ld.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

165-93—Mathubhai and J—Koorpal Khimjee vs Moorarjee Pitamber and others—Tyabji and D. and Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Cause.

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardesir H and D Part heard.

For Further Direction on Commissioner's Report.

427-91—Payne G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P, vs Allibhoy Esmaljee—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S—Little, S N and B, and Wadia and G.

629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Cassinath Thackoor—Chalk W and S.

390-93—Payne G and S—Govindjee Mohanjee vs Dossa Kirpal Mansuklal D and J.

407-91—Tyabji and D—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.

370-93—Ardasir, H and D—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy and another vs Goculdas Madhowjee and another—Little, S N and B.

268-92—Chalk W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

For Further Direction on Commissioner's Report.

154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Nanivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeswandas and another—Muljee and R and Little, S N and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Imlee, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2 A. on leave, from N

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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and VolunteerPosts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

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PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

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Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

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WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892,

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years, under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

A further advance of 1/8 per cent. in the price of Consols in London took place yesterday at 100¼; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1/8, say to 1 1/8 per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. lower, at £58 9-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. per oz. to 28 13-16d.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 63¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower at 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·16¼. Braziers' Copper declined 5s. per ton in London, to £45-15; and Yellow Metal was quoted at 4 3-8.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, half a lakh of Bills were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 1 19-32d.; and 50 lakhs of Wire Transfers to the three Presidencies at the same rate, Bombay getting 28½ lakhs, Calcutta 13 lakhs, and Madras 8½ lakhs, this price being 1-32d. below the previous Wednesday' regular allotment rate and 3-32d. lower than that obtained thereafter. Half a lakh of extra Bills on Bombay and Calcutta were given yesterday at 1s. 1 5-8d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained at 1s. 1 7-16d.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 37 5/8s. per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg, tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 400 East Indians. All spot quotations were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales.

In New York there was little change in Cotton, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 7 9-16 cents, while July Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·55 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and this season's total figures now compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	8,000	5,000	4,000
Four days' ,,	33,000	31,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,580,000	4,647,000	6,637,000

A further decline of one rupee per candy has taken place in the price of Cotton in our local market to-day, only a small business, especially for exporters' account, having again been reported. 100 bales of Bijapore at Rs. 188 is all the export business done to-day; while the Mills have bought 1,000 bales, consisting of 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 190; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 177-80; and Khandwa, at Rs. 190; 100 each of Julsa Ginned, at Rs. 184; Anjari, at Rs. 194-6; and Akote, at Rs. 190; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, a small business being reported in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,830 bales.
Wheat	21,041 cwts.
Linseed	67,220 ,,
Rapeseed	58,341 ,,
Gingelly	2,575 ,,
Poppyseed	6,224 ,,
Groundnuts	6,027 ,,
Castorseed	2,807 ,,
Rice	6,514 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done for May-June loading to choice continental ports, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY is becoming tighter here as well as on the other side of India, and, following the Bank of Bengal, our Presidency Bank has this afternoon raised its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 19-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but there having again been but little enquiry for Bank remittance, the Telegraphic rate became the same as Demand, at 1s. 1 19-32d. Credits, also have remained scarce, and Bills for next mail have been placed at 1s. 1 11-16d., forward Bank Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 1¼d. for early June transfer, 1s. 1 7-16d. for July, and 1s. 1 13-32d. to the end of the year, without, however, attracting buyers, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 1 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 1 19-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 5-8d. ,,
Credits 3 do.	.....	1s. 1 23-32d. ,,
Francs 3 do.	.....	1·44¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again, and rates for Fours after opening at 103 11-16 for cash and 103¾ for the settlement, declined to 103¼ and 103 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively, at which they left off, 100¼ has remained the quotation for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have become inanimate again, and the only change in our quotations this evening is a decline of Rs. 6¼ per share in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,141¼.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 9-16
Bar Silver	28 13/16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Braksome Hall, left here for Karachi this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 18.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, arrived here this morning,

COLOMBO, APRIL 19.

German mail steamer Hohenstaufen, from Australia, and French mail steamer Melbourne, from Aden, arrived.

The s. s. Australia left Liverpool for Bombay evening of 17th instant.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived at Singapore on the 19th.

The Japan Line steamer Laudisfarne arrived at Hongkong on the 19th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Mauritius at noon on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 18.

10 p.m. ... ... = 81·9

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

8 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	85·8
4 p.m.	85·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

NEWHOUSE—April 14, at Kot Chandpur, Jessore, Louisa Jane Bridget, the beloved child of Adeline Louisa Jane and the late Henry James Newhouse, aged 6 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS, ex M. P., and the accepted Conservative candidate for the borough of Dundee, has, during a cold weather tour now drawing to a close, established by unanswerable argument the constitutional right of the Supreme Legislative Council to the last word in the controversy arising out of the fatuous exclusion of Lancashire cottons from the new Tariff Act. Indeed, it might be said that it is not Mr. Jenkins who has established the true constitutional doctrine on which the issue depends, but rather that the doctrine is embodied in the policy to which expression was given in the enlargement of the Indian Councils. But that experienced publicist is entitled to the credit of being the first clearly to discern what has been completely ignored by the official members of the Supreme Council, that to "submit the domestic legislation of India to the direct control of the ministers at home, is logically inconsistent with the recent grant by Parliament of larger privileges of representation in the Indian Legislative Councils." In two communications to a Calcutta contemporary, Mr. Jenkins maintains that such a step once taken, inevitably alters the relative powers and responsibilities of the India Office and the Supreme Government. Before that step was taken the Legislative power was wholly vested in nominees of the Government; the case is altered for better or worse, when chosen representatives of the community in India sit in the Council to represent Indian opinion. When the Councils Bill was on the anvil Mr. Jenkins pointed out that whenever Parliament passed the Act it would consent to a transfer of power, and he contends that having passed it, Parliament and the Government are bound to recognise and accept its full consequences. It seemed good to Parliament to decree an Act if the official voice of India should be heard in the Councils and recorded in votes. Reservation was especially made of all matters of Imperial concern; the army and foreign affairs are withheld from the purview of the Councils and provision is made to secure to the Government of India the controlling voice in other matters. But making all necessary deductions the admission into the Councils of representatives of outside opinion implied, Mr. Jenkins argues with much force, that henceforth the right of interference with Indian legislation by the ministry at Home must be restricted to matters of Imperial concern, and all questions of Indian as distinct from Imperial policy are to be conducted by the official and non-official legislators in conformity with their own convictions and those of the Indian public. That this measure of legislative autonomy is subject to control by the Government at home Mr. Jenkins admits, but if the new Councils are to be anything but a mockery and a delusion, they must be free to deal with all matters which do not infringe on Imperial interests. The Government at home may veto such legislation, it cannot constitutionally prescribe it.

In writing thus Mr. Jenkins declines to discuss the question of the wisdom or unwisdom of the Indian Councils Bill; his point is that the Act having been passed, certain political consequences flow from it. If things were to remain absolutely as they were and India ruled autocratically, in accordance with the views of the Government as to what is best, what, he asks, was the object of solemnly inviting a certain number of Native and Anglo-Indian representatives of the business energies and the intellectual life of India to play at legislation, wherein their voice counting for nothing. If this is what is intended, "Parliament has simply provided India with an ingenious machinery for recording in the most striking manner that in cases in which the gravest interests of the people are concerned, the Secretary of State in London is overruling the unanimous wish of India on questions which it is the function of the Indian Councils to determine." Mr. Jenkins insists that no stronger or more perilous stimulant to the demand for self-government could be devised by the Congress itself. It depends upon the official majority of the Councils to make the new scheme real and useful, by acting in concert with the non-official members and co-operating with them in carrying out measures affecting the local interest of India according to their own conscientious conviction of what is best for India. If they consent to be mere administrative puppets, and vote and act according to order, they cannot hope to exercise any influence, either on their colleagues or on the public outside. Mr. Jenkins maintains that it is their duty to vote according to their own convictions and leave to the Secretary of State the responsibility of overruling them. He cogently urges that vexatious and harassing interference from without becomes more invidious and exasperating now that an authorised and articulate expression of opinion has been explicitly granted to Indian and Anglo-Indian representatives in the Supreme Legislature. The demand for the suppression of right of the interference, inopportunely exercised will become clamorous, and it will be very difficult to resist it.

The weight of these constitutional considerations cannot be ignored. A step has been taken which renders the *hoc volo sic jubeo* of other days politically dangerous, especially in matters where right is conspicuously on the side of Indian opinion, and the Secretary of State is setting aside the recommendations of the Government of India with the same wave of the hand that silences the official members of his own Indian Council. An up-country contemporary—constituting itself the apologist of a system which certainly stands woefully in need of apology—finds nothing better to say than that the Government of India is a subordinate Government and that "the extent of its subordination is best measured by the law which not only obliges them to accept the decision arrived at by the Home authorities, but forbids them to indicate how or where these differ from its own; and the instances are numerous enough in which it has had to pass on to the country as its own, measures to which it was as a matter of fact most strenuously opposed." It is obvious that a Government which merely registers and complacently registers as its own measures to which it is most strenuously opposed is a Government only in name—The; mere shadow or simulacrum of a Government cannot possibly coexist with legislative Councils representing in however small a degree independent and non-official opinion. The Government of India must in the nature of things be something more than a mere stamping machine registering orders—especially the orders of a Secretary of State whose opinion is diametrically opposed to that of every member of his Council. If the Government of India must possess a certain measure of independence as the indispensable condition of being a Government at all. *A fortiori* the Supreme Council which gives legislative sanction to its proposals must also possess a certain relative independence; it must be able to act upon its own appreciation of matters of purely Indian concern. Mr. Jenkins puts a parallel case which will make this point clear to the meanest understanding. Replying to the assumption of a writer in the Allahabad paper who asserts that "the Legislative Councils are meant to give voice to opinion, and not to reverse the conclusions of the Government and can exercise no control in the affairs of the State," he writes:—"The *Pioneer* of Russia—the *Novoe Vremya*—might write of Councils in which the Czar had decreed that representatives should sit 'that they are no more meant to control the decision of affairs than they were before.' But whatever the Czar 'meant,' who would venture to say that 'the only business of Councils thus composed was to carry on the administration of the country in conformity with the view and instructions of the Czar?' The Czar would be a fool were he to enact so perilous a futility, to provide so obvious a justification for a revolution. Even Czars cannot afford to play pranks of that kind with the hopes and wishes of a vast population." Mr. Fowler would be more mad than any Czar, were he "to candidly confess" that the highest interests of India and her sorest difficulties are a matter of secondary consequence to the chance of offending the electors of a couple of counties, as the *Pioneer* holds that Lord Kimberley rightly did when he prohibited the Government of India from submitting proposals for the inclusion of cotton goods in the new Tariff Act.

MR. R. G. OXENHAM retires from the educational service, with which he has been connected for thirty years, and to-morrow leaves India for good. Having been a prominent and distinguished member of the Department a Syndic of the University and Dean in Arts, and having represented the University on the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Oxenham has said farewell to the members of the University in an interesting letter, which will be found in another column. When he arrived in India, the University was an infant institution, and having watched it in the cradle, he has seen it attain its majority he now gives it an almost paternal blessing. In the early days of the University matters were very different from what they are now. The score or so of Fellows were nearly all Europeans, in the present year of grace the fact that a European Fellow has the audacity to make a proposition for the good of the University is sufficient to get it voted down by the overwhelming majority of Native Fellows. In the long ago all charges were defrayed by Government, the receipts from fees being set apart in a fund, which, it was hoped, would accumulate until the interest would suffice to provide an endowment to the University. A busybody of an Accountant-General demurred to this sentimental arrangement, and the grants were duly entered in the Budget. It has been the constant effort of the Government of late years to relieve the Budget from that which is now regarded as a burden, and the knell of the last grant will, there is reason to apprehend, soon be sounded. It is amusing to hear that a Fellowship was in the early days regarded, when it was exclusively in the gift of the Government, as an Irish peerage was regarded by English Ministers—a gift which it was a convenience to the Government to give was entirely useless to the receiver. At this time, Mr. Oxenham tells us, the attitude of the official classes towards the University and its aims and objects was suspicious, hostile, and contemptuous. The enthusiasts for the higher education of the native community were few and far between, and were generally regarded as dangerous lunatics. Unfortunately, Mr. Oxenham gives no hint of the attitude at that time of the native community itself towards higher education. It would be interesting to know from the testimony of so competent an observer, whether that attitude corresponded to any appreciable extent with the attitude of the present Vice-Chancellor, or of that of Mr. Justice Ranade towards University education. Had the forefathers of the *alumni* of the present day any forecast of the misgivings which found expression in Dr. Bhandarkar's remarkable address at the last Convocation, and in a different, and even more despondent, form in Mr. Ranade's recent address to the Bombay Graduates' Association? Mr. Ranade describes the accomplished Dr. Bhandarkar's address as marked by an undertone of pessimism, but his own jeremiad might be summed up in the same words. He gives a list of picked scholars of the University, who succumbed to the strain of the University training, which was quite beyond their strength. An enquiry he has made into the causes of the deaths of some fifty prematurely-deceased Mahratha Graduates shows that most of them died of "consumption or brain fever." He attributes this deplorable mortality, and what he designates the worse fate of those whose mental powers prematurely break down in part to poverty, but in the main the exacting and unsuitable methods of University instruction. We should certainly have liked to hear Mr. Oxenham's testimony as to the real bearing of the portentous and discouraging deliverances of the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. It is disappointing to find that there is not even an allusion to the existence of this disquieting side of the perplexing problem of the higher education which has been transplanted to the soil of India from the very different conditions prevailing in England. We must be prepared to allow for the difficulties inherent in the task of acclimatising in one continent the special products of another, and we should have gladly found light or guidance in the inner thoughts of a worker in that field so competent to form a sound opinion as the retiring principal of the Elphinstone College.

TRAVANCORE, the model State, which has hitherto been content with issuing its administration report in a tiny hand-book has now blossomed forth into a massive foolscap volume uniform with the reports of larger and more important administrations. The report deals with the year 1068, which serves on first view to recall to English readers William the Conqueror, but 1068 of the mode of reckoning adopted in Travancore corresponds with 1893 of the Christian calendar. Mr. Rama Rao resigned the Dewanship in the year under report and Mr. Shungrasoobyer assumed office. This doubtless accounts for the changed appearances of the report. The new Dewan however has followed in the footsteps of the old in other particulars and has continued the good work initiated by his predecessor. The most important administrative measures carried out during the year was the remission of the interest on arrears of land tax which accumulated in previous years, if paid within the year. The Viruthy holders were relieved considerably, by permanently reducing the burden and scope of the service; unauthorized alienations of service Inam lands were declared null and void by a Royal Proclamation, dated 1st Edavom 1068; the process of subjecting garden lands of certain tenures to periodical revision of tree assessment was discontinued; instead of a uniform rate of assessment on the cocoanut tree a system of graded rates was introduced; certain petty taxes were abolished altogether, as they were found to be purely personal and oppressive; under the head of protection five regulations are reported to have been passed during the years providing respectively for the better management and protection of forests, for the recovery of arrears of public revenue, prescribing the mode of settling the valuation of suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the courts and the method of assessing vakils' fees for the purpose of taxation of costs. Bills dealing with other important matters were before the Council during the year and had advanced to various stages of progress when the report was prepared—one of them to regulate the course of departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants; another to amend the Arms Regulation; a third to better define and regulate the relations between landlords and their Kanapattom tenants; and the fourth, which has since passed into law, to provide for the conservancy and improvement of towns. As to the material prosperity of the people in the State it is shown that the season being unfavourable to agriculture, the ruling prices of food-grains showed a slight increase, but business was good and the value of the entire trade of the country is shown to have increased by over a crore of rupees. Public works have made much progress, five lakhs over and above the amount expended in the previous year (ten lakhs) having been laid out by the Engineers' Department, and the provision for the public in the way of tramways, post offices, roads, and bridges has been pushed on by the State, which is undoubtedly one of the most advanced of the native Indian principalities.

WE learn that Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, has postponed his departure for England, on six months' have of absence, from the 28th instant, to the 5th May next. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will act as Chief Justice during Sir Charles' absence, while Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, will act in place of Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court has been that, out of seven candidates who presented themselves, only one, Mr. Chandulal Dayabhoy Jaduram, has been declared successful. Mr. Chandulal, who made the usual declaration as a solicitor before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, yesterday, was an articled clerk to his own father, Mr. Dayabhoy Jaduram, the surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, who died only a few days before his son went up for the examination, which he has now successfully passed.

NEWS has been received here of the death, in Madras, on Wednesday last, of a Parsee, named Eduljee Framjee Roodabaye, in the ninetieth year of his age. The deceased is said to have been valet or personal attendant to a former Governor-General of India, Lord William Bentinck. He afterwards joined the 8th Madras Infantry, and had been enjoying his pension during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Eduljee and his ancestors had been old residents of Madras, and his father, Framjee Eduljee Roodabaye, is said to have been one of seven Parsees whom the Rajah of Coorg took with him on his visit to Madras in 1795.

AN important decision in connection with Section 353 of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, has been given at the High Court by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, forwarded for the opinion of the High Court a question whether, for the purposes of Section 353 of the Municipal Act, "completion of a building" means completion in its physical sense, or whether a building could not be said to have been duly completed until and unless all the requirements of the Health Department had been complied with in its construction. It appeared that a notice was issued by the Municipality to Mr. Raghunath Mukund, requiring him, under Section 353, to reduce the height of his building; but as the house in question had been completed in its physical sense for more than three months, he contended that the notice was time-barred. The Municipality, however, contended that, because all the requirements of the Health Department had not been complied with in the construction of the building, it could not be said to have been duly completed, and that the notice was therefore within time. Their Lordships ruled that the word "completion" in Section 353 of the Municipal Act must be taken in its ordinary meaning; and that the court must not read into the section "in accordance with the sanitary regulations" or "sanitary officer's opinions."

IN the case of defamation brought by Damjee Luxmichand, manager to the opium-farmer in Bombay, against the Rev. A. W. Prautch, Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 201 with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment. The magistrate, in a lengthy judgment, said that the accused had not taken due steps to satisfy himself as to the truth of the allegations made against the complainant. In was in the evidence that Kalidass Shewjee had a place rented at Mahim which was used during the Mahim Fair by one Rahimtoolah as a club, but there was no evidence to show that this was done with the knowledge of the complainant; or that he had anything to do with it. The complainant could not

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RESULT OF THE CITY AND SUBURBAN RACE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban :—

Greyleg 1
Xury 2
Le Nicham 3

THE COERCION ACT OF 1887.

The House of Commons last night by a majority of sixty votes read Mr. Nolan's Bill a second time for the repeal of the Coercion Act of 1887. The Government supported the Bill.

SIR SALTER PYNE'S DEPARTURE DELAYED.

Owing to a telegram from Calcutta Sir Salter Pyne has postponed his departure for India and is awaiting letters from the Ameer.

BANQUET TO SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne and Mr. Martin were entertained at a banquet given by the St. George's Club last night in their honour.

Sir Salter Pyne, who made a speech, said he was convinced that the Ameer's efficient Army would combine with the British and fight a common foe in case of necessity.

AN IRONCLAD SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the sea going turret ship Aquidaban, of five thousand tons, having the remnants of the Brazilian insurgents on board, has been sunk by a torpedo after a fierce engagement with the Government fleet.

UNIONIST APATHY.

The Opposition whips are indignant at the apathy of the Unionists, whose absence from the House of Commons last night accounted for the majority scored over Mr. Nolan's Bill.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The Himalaya, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

It is believed that the Deputy Foreign Secretaryship has been offered to Mr. Crawford, late Under-Secretary ; but it is not yet known whether he will accept it.

THE HOME SECRETARY.

It is now rumoured that Mr. Hewett will be appointed Home Secretary.

FURTHER ARMAMENTS FOR INDIA.

No further orders for armaments from England will be issued by the Ordnance Department for a very considerable time, owing to the present financial condition.

THE INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

The Bill to amend the Indian Articles of War has been returned to the Military Department for final consideration.

The question of domicile is being fully discussed in the Executive Council to-day, but the proceedings will for the present be confidential.

MR. PATTISON.

Mr. Pattison, C. S., Salt Commissioner, arrives at Simla, on duty, on the 23rd instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Good, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted a few years' extension of his appointment in the Army Remount Department.

No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners will be retained in Burma, until the commencement of the next trooping season.

According to present arrangement it has been decided that no expedition will be despatched to the frontier this season.

THE 2ND BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Owing to the detention of H. M.'s Troopship Clive at Aden, H. M. S. Troopship Canning will convey the 2nd Bombay Infantry from Bombay to Karachi, leaving on the 26th instant.

APPOINTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy has sanctioned the appointment of Colonel D. Ranking to succeed Colonel Jarret.

THE WINNER OF THE GUJARAT CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

The winner of the Gujarat Cup is the Hon'ble J. G. Beresford, 7th Hussars.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BURMA.

Mr. Fryer, officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma will probably proceed direct to Simla after making over charge to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie on May 1.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

The Afghan officer, appointed for demarcation work on the Zhob Valley Frontier, is Sardar Gul Mahomed, who has his camp at Wazi Ahwah, seven miles from Domandi, where Captain Mcmahon's party now is.

THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

The result of the reference by the Government of India to the Board of Trade regarding the proposed Indian Merchants' Shipping Bill is that the Board recommend that Government should legislate in the matter when they think fit, provided they consider such legislating necessary or called for.

AN IRRIGATION OFFICER FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has applied to the Government of India for the services of an Assistant Engineer to carry out irrigation works at Perak.

THE CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

The committee which met in Calcutta to draft the cantonment regulations dealt so exhaustively with the subject that it is not likely they will be called upon to reassemble. The secretary, Mr. Wigley, is now engaged in putting the report into final shape ; and it will remain for Government to pass their opinion upon the work done.

THE GONDA DACOITY CASE.

The Sessions Judge of Gonda has just brought to conclusion the big dacoity case at Gonda, the hearing of which occupied him three months. There were thirty-two accused, of whom five were acquitted and the remaining twenty-seven sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from three to eight years. The sentences in this monster case aggregated to 141 years.

THE ETAH SESSIONS.

During the last Etah Sessions, which concluded only the other day, the convicted prisoners had to be sent away in batches as they were sentenced, because it was considered unsafe to keep so many desperate characters together in one district jail.

THE AHMEDABAD MILITARY MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 19.

It is now reported that O'Hara will not be publicly executed on general parade-ground, at Kirkee, but at Yerrowda, in the presence of the men of his own regiment.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Lord Harris goes to Bombay, from Mahableshwar, on the 6th May, to see Lady Harris depart for England.

RIFLE COMPETITION AT MAHABLESHWAR.

An interesting rifle competition came off at Mahableshwar on Wednesday, resulting in the first prize being won by Mrs. Yeatherd, with a splendid score of sixty-six points, Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., taking the second prize with the same score. These competitors made 34 at 50 yards and 32 at 100 yards. The shooting at the shorter range was particularly good. Fifteen competitors entered, including Lord and Lady Harris.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, APRIL 19.

Between to-day and yesterday fifty-three witnesses were examined for the defence to prove that several of the accused were within Patan at the time of the riot, and the case for the defence was closed to-day. The prosecution next examined Assistant Police Superintendent, Mr. Motilal, to prove the statement made to him by witness Mehsanmia. The case has been adjourned to Saturday for argument.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduji Nasarwanji Bisni, W. R. Hamilton, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jamshedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, J. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

THE NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT'S NUISANCE AT CAMMATIPURA.

The Corporation considered the Standing Committee's resolution "that the report of the sub-committee, appointed to enquire into the complaint from Mr. Nursingrao Syboo and others, be approved and adopted, and that the same be forwarded to the Corporation as the report of the committee, together with the accompaniments to the report."

On the last occasion when the question came on for consideration Dr. Cowasji had moved a resolution to the effect that the report be approved and adopted and the petitioners be informed thereof.

Mr. Ellapa Balaram moved as an amendment that the papers in relation to the complaint and the Committee's report be referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Blaney, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Rai Bahadur Luxmansingh, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Roughton, and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu.

Dr. Banks, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Coowalla, Dr. Bisni and others expressed their views on the subject, after which the amendment was put to the vote and carried, the original motion being lost.

RIGHT OF COLLECTING STALL RENTS OF THE FORAS ROAD MARKET.

The Corporation considered petition, dated 19th March, 1894, from Messrs. Dhunjibhoy Merwanji, Syed Abdoola and other contractors, for the right to collect stall rents of the Foras Road Market, complaining that owing to the unlicensed bazar at Kamatipura, being allowed to continue, dealers abstained from renting stalls in the new Foras Road Market, and stating that unless the bazaar in question was closed no one would bid for the stalls in the new Market.

Mr. Roughton moved that the petitioners be informed that proceedings were being taken against the dealers with a view to close the bazaar.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad observed that the Commissioner was authorised by the Act to close unlicensed markets, and he proposed an amendment that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner.

The amendment, being duly seconded was put to the vote, but lost. The original motion was then carried by a large majority.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRIPADA DISTRICT.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee with reference to the petition, dated 15th June, from Mr. Bechardass Murlidhardass, on the subject of the Improvement of Agripada. The following memorandum from the Commissioner was forwarded to the Corporation :—

To the Municipal Commissioner :—Large plots of land have been acquired in the Agripada District and four new roads are now being constructed on the ground between Ripon Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway ; in all an outlay of Rs. 20,00,000 has already been incurred ; negotiations for the purpose of more land fronting the proposed roads are in progress. After the completion of the four roads now under construction, some land fronting them will be sold, and it is intended to acquire more land and to construct new roads afterwards from the sale-proceeds. The new roads now under construction will be completed within a year ; storm-water drains are being constructed under these roads, to which the sullage from the existing houses will be admitted as far as possible, and when this is done, there will be no cause of complaint from the residents of that part of Agripada which lies to the west of Ripon Road.—M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer.

Copy forwarded to the Municipal Secretary, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution, No. 10595, of the 17th January last. The Corporation are aware how difficult and expensive a work it has been to acquire the necessary land in Agripada. It might have been got much sooner no doubt, but at twice the expense. Nothing can be more false than that there has been any negligence or the smallest avoidable delay.—H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton it was resolved that Mr. Bechardass, in reply to his petition, should be informed that the Corporation had already incurred an outlay over Rs. 20,00,000 for the improvement of the Agripada District ; that the new roads and storm-water-drains would probably be completed within a year, and that as far as possible the sullage from houses along the lines of new roads would be admitted to these drains.

This concluded the business of the April meeting.

SACRED CANTATA.

This evening a sacred cantata entitled "Footprints of the Saviour," will be given at the Y. M. C. A. Central Rooms, Apollo Bunder. The cantata, which is descriptive of Christ's life on earth, is mainly composed of well known hymns set to new and exceedingly pretty music by Mr. Edmund Rogers. Miss N. Tudball, Mrs. Farrow and Miss Cummins will take the leading soprano parts; Misses Carpenter, Tootill and Hughes the contralto ; Mr. H. O. Coates the tenor solos, and Mr. A. F. Harrington the bass solos and recitative. Mr. F. W. J. Vining will accompany on the piano, and Mr. H. W. Nash on the organ. A very pleasant musical evening may be anticipated. The cantata commences at half-past eight.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

On Wednesday night Mr. Willard's company produced before a fairly good house "Paul Jones," a play which has had quite a phenomenal success in London. Mr. Bathurst in the title role, added one more to his lengthening list of successes ; he sang in good voice and acted well. Mr. Harry Hall was as humorous as ever in the part of Don Trocadero ; Miss Jaeson sang charmingly as Yionne, and Miss Mackay made a very fascinating chopinette, introducing some decidedly novel dances. The other members of the company acted well their parts, and the play went gaily from first to last. The late Fred. Leslie's "Mrs. Othello" was produced last night, and this evening "Utopia" is to be placed on the boards.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to transfrontier correspondents the Amir has lately received several reports from his secret agents in the Punjab that a majority of the rubies from the Jagdalak mines in Kabul territory find their way into the Peshawar and other Punjab markets, exposed for sale by Kabulis who probably steal them from the mines at Jagdalak. In support of his reports, one correspondent from Peshawar obtained 20 tolas of rubies from the shop of Hafiz Nanu, a merchant at Peshawar, and sent them on to H. H. the Amir. The merchants stated these rubies to be work Rs. 20,000. The Amir then caused to be arrested several men of the villages adjacent to the mines, as well as the superintendent of the mines and instituted an inquiry. It is said that the Amir is communicating with the Indian Government, asking them to cause the arrest of any person found in possession of rubies which he cannot satisfactorily account for, and either punish him at their discretion, or send him to Kabul to be dealt with.

Mr. W. Doeret will act as Collector of Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr. W. Drew on furlough, Mr. A. Lucas, on return from leave, is to do duty as Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Mr. Charles Chambers, F.R.S., Director, Government Observatory, Colaba, is allowed special leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

The Amir intends to sell the monopoly of the opium traffic in Afghanistan by contract, and to prohibit its sale by ordinary dealers, as been the practice hitherto.

It may be safely concluded that any idea of further disturbances at Khelat is considered to be at an end, as the little force quartered there is just being reduced. On the relief of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers by the 5th Bombay Infantry, the detachment for service at Khelat is to be brought down to 200 rifles.

As already reported by telegraph, a Shan has found a marvellous ruby in a claim that he leased from the Burma Ruby Mines Company ; and it is now his sole property. He has it in the safe-keeping of the branch of the National Bank at Mandalay ; and he says he will accompany anyone to England with the gem, provided five lakhs of rupees are deposited in the bank in his name as a security. The form of this ruby is a square prism, about 1¼ inch long with a section of ¾ by ¾ inch ; and its colour is said to be perfect, one long side alone having been polished. Is weighs about 80 carats ; and when cut it should resemble in form the Shah diamond. It will be much smaller than the Shah diamond, which weigh 86 carats. Mr. Fryer, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, when touring last month in the upper part of the province, saw and admired the ruby.

The tedium of the proceedings before the Hemp Drugs Commission was somewhat enlivened the other day by a Beloochi witness, who at the conclusion of his examination dramatically asked the Commissioners why they were travelling about attempting to reform such minor evils as opium and charas smoking, while that great evil, the pleader, was allowed to stalk "unprohibited" through the land. This witness also narrated the following interesting anecdote. A donkey while grazing came across a hemp plant. He retired to a distance as soon as he smelt it. Upon this the hemp plant remonstrated: "Oh donkey, the gods eat me, how is it that *you* cannot eat me." "When a sane man," replied the donkey, "eats thee, he behaves like a donkey ; what then would happen to me if I ate thee ?"

Mr. George Dawson, who applied in Sir Charles Bernard's time for sanction to construct a line of railway from Martaban, near Moulmein, to Shweygeen, is once more submitting an application to the Government of India through the local authorities in Burma.

The last ten days of May will, as usual, be full of events in Simla this season. The annual rifle meeting will begin on the 21st and end on the 26th. The birthday ball will take place between those dates, while a race meeting has been fixed for May 29th and 31st and June 2nd. The Amateur Dramatic Club will doubtless take at least three nights for their performance at the Gaiety Theatre : while the place is filled with visitors, and there is certain to be no lack of dances during the Simla week.

On Wednesday night last, a gunner of 2 Mountain Battery at Jutogh, walked from there to Subathu and back in about twelve hours. He left Jutogh at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday and walked to Sabathu, a distance of about 22 miles, along a steep and rugged mountain road, and arrived at Jutogh at 3-40 a.m. on Thursday morning, thus performing the double journey in a little over 12 hours. This is, for the present, a record for the Simla hills, as it beats Sergeant Thompson, of the Gordon Highlanders, who performed the single journey last summer in 5 hours and 20 minutes.

Colonel Denby, the U. S. Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, who is going on a short leave, is a passenger on the next homeward-bound French mail, says the *Celestial Empire* of March 23rd. Count Cassini, the Russian Minister, thus becomes Dean of the Peking Ministers. M. Lemaire, the French Minister, who has been recalled by his Government, goes home by the same steamer. The new French Minister is expected to arrive here, accompanied by his Interpreter of Legation, M. Vissiere, by the next French mail.

The second Munsiff of Alipur, on Saturday, had before him a suit in which a woman of the *dome* caste sued the Corporation of Calcutta to acknowledge her exclusive right to all the clothes and bedding at the Kalighat burning-ground. For generations past the privilege has been held by her family, of which she is the sole survivor. Recently the Municipality had called for tenders for the disposal of the dead at this particular burning-ground, and the clothing and bedding would go to the contractor, whoever he might be. The suit was dismissed with costs.

Dr. Galezowski, the Paris occulist, has formally agreed to go to Persia in order to attend the second son of the Shah, who is suffering from a serious eye complaint. In order to diminish the fatigue of the journey the doctor will be met by the patient at Resht, on the shores of the Caspian Sea. It is denied here that the occulist was refused a passport by the Russian Government of the ground that his brother took part in the rising of the Poles. Dr. Galezowski will be allowed to pass freely through Muscovite territory. It is said that he is to receive a fee of £5,000 for his services.

Some days ago (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) I referred to the vast number of letters of admiration and affection which had been addressed to Mr. Gladstone on his retirement from office. I am told that the mails from the colonies in the last few days have brought letters from almost every one of our possessions expressive of the deep sympathy which Mr. Gladstone's life and work have inspired beyond the seas. In many cases these letters have been written by Irish men and women, and their fervour and gratitude have made a great impression on the ex-Premier. In addition, there is not a country in Europe from which expressions of reverence have not come, and the messages from the East—from Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro—are even more fervid than those to hand from the colonial Irish.

General Booth justifies the methods and music of the Salvation Army thus :—"The Hindoo is attracted by the tom-tom, the American negro—you may almost say the American—by the drum. If you were to play Mozart to the east-end poor—to the hungry wastrels of the street—would they appreciate the music ? If you ask me do I personally prefer the music of a Salvation Army band to any other music, I say probably not. But, then, we have to attract the common people, and so we play the music of common people, and I like to hear a Salvation Army band everywhere and anywhere, because the people like it."

Lord Kimberley's appointment of his son, Mr. Armine Wodehouse, to be his paid Private Secretary has (says the *World*) caused great and general dissatisfaction at the Foreign Office, as this post has always been given to one of the clerks, and is one of the prizes of the Department.

The Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards has issued an excellently executed map, on on the scale of one inch to ten miles, giving full details of the distribution of all available land forces of all arms. The boundaries of military and regimental districts are clearly indicated. By means of coloured indicators, black for the Regular Army, green for the Militia, and blue for the Yeomanry and Volunteers, the strength and composition of the forces at each station are represented. The whole arrangements and workmanship of the map are excellent and reflect no little credit upon the Intelligence Staff, the members of which have done so much lately to earn the confidence not only of their military superiors, but the taxpayers also, by their industry and anxiety to post the public in all details of our own and foreign armies which it is desirable to make known.

A rather starling industrial development is reported from Victoria, where women have now been substituted for men at no fewer than 200 railway stations. The result has been a saving of £30,000 per year in salaries. The average wage paid to a stationmistress is £20 per year, whereas "the objectionable male" used to receive £150. But, as the *Sydney Telegraph* asks, "how is the Victorian woman going to support a husband and family on £20 a year ?"

Three heirs to peerages bewail their prospective banishment from the House of Commons in a lively article in the April number of "The Nineteenth Century." They say of every member in their position : "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, by the death of another, as by the falling of an axe, his political existence in the Commons is shorn asunder, and he is consigned to what is by some regarded as the living burial of the House of Lords. The world supposes him to be the fortunate heir of what is called the accident of birth ; he is in reality the hapless victim of the accident of death. He has became a Peer. From this lot there is no escape. He cannot abdicate, he cannot be deposed, except by becoming a bankrupt ; he need not, it is true, sit and take part in the proceedings of the House of which he has nolens volens found himself transformed into a member, but within the four walls of its constitutional fabric, like a butterfly impaled on a pin in the glass case of the entomologist, he is perpetually confined." The three members of the House of Commons whose dread of becoming peers is indicated, in this are Mr. St. John Brodrick, Mr. George Curzon, and Lord Wolmer. They are the authors of a Bill, which has been unlucky in the ballot, designed to avert the future which they dread. It provides that in future any person succeeding to a peerage shall be at liberty, if he is a member of the House of Commons, to continue sitting there, or, if he is not a member, to offer himself for election instead of taking his writ of summons to the House of Lords. They propose that they should have the option at the beginning of each new Parliament of preferring eligibility to the House of Commons or inclusion in the House of Lords.

In a paper on Johore, read lately before the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Lake, engineer in the Sultan's service, gives some account of the "Mr. Baker" whose name figured so recently in a breach of promise case in London. Though "Mr. Baker" escaped scot-free from the English courts, we find from Mr. Lake's paper, that in his own kingdom the Sultan Abu Bakar possesses all the institutions of law. "Like all other Malayan and Oriental States" (says Mr. Lake), "the usual autocratic form of government theoretically prevails in Johore. Practically, however, this State, a small but proud remant of the old powerful Johore Malacca kingdom, has, since the accession of the present ruler, enjoyed a form of administration which may almost be described as constitutional. The Sultan is assisted by a Council of State, the members of which are composed of chiefs and nobles who are mostly heads of Government departments. The working of the different departments is similar to that of a British Crown Colony, it having been the anxious desire of Sultan Abu Bakar to make the form of his government resemble that of the government of the neighbouring Straits Settlements. The Sultan metes out justice with an impartial hand, being in all cases strongly and intelligently assisted by his judicial officers. All the usual courts of justice may be said to exist in Johore ; but over and above these dominate the Council of State as a supreme court of appeal, to which no subject of the Sultan is denied access."

M. de Kolemine, the Russian diplomatist, whose whose pretty wife was the heroine ten years ago of that remarkable episode in the life of the late Grand Duke of Hesse, which is recorded in "Le Roi de Thessalie," has just died at Trieste. It will be remembered, that after the loss of his first wife, Princess Alice, his Royal Highness paid marked attention to the volatile Muscovite, who in due course was divorced by her husband. On April 29, 1884, Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany (afterwards the Emperor and Empress Frederick), and other illustrious guests were assembled at the Palace in Darmstadt for the marriage of Prince Louis of Battenberg with Princess Victoria of Hesse, when the infatuated Grand Duke chose this inauspicious moment to go through a wedding service at midnight in the private chapel of the castle with his inamorata. Next morning the fact became known to her Majesty, who lost no time in taking vigorous action. Madame de Kolemine was sent off at day-break before the second nuptial ceremony took place, and a dissolution of her ambitious alliance was procured with all despatch. She received the title of Countess von Romrode, and a pension, it is said, of a thousand a year, which she still enjoys, living at Kosen, in Thuringia. M. de Kolemine, who had the reputation of being an able and steady-going official, was (says the *St. James's Gazette*) a good deal older than Countess Alexandrine Hulten Czapska, for that was the lady's maiden name.

With regard to the statement that Princess Clementine of Belgium is going to take the veil, a Berlin correspondent writes :—It is known that the Princess, of her own free choice, and with the consent of her parents, even if not officially, was the betrothed of her cousin, the late Prince Baldwin. After the Prince's death, she decided to go into a convent. She has stuck to this determination during the last three years, although the Royal Family, and especially the King, were very much against it. The Princess was strengthened in her resolution on the one hand by her thorough acquaintance with the convent life of the Dames du Sacre Cœur, as since her childhood she has been accustomed to spend one afternoon a week in the seminaries of the sisterhood with the pupils, and on the other hand by the fact that lately the daughter of M. de Burlet, the Premier and Minister of Public Instruction, who is the Princess's most intimate friend, resolved, with her parents' consent, to enter a convent. Since then the Princess has pleaded more urgently with her parents, and the King has by degrees yielded. He has not yet given his formal consent, but has promised it. The Queen, who, like her daughter, is a regular visitor at the convent at Jotte, has long since yielded to the Princess's wishes. There is no doubt now that the Princess will enter the Order of the Sacre Cœur like her friend Mademoiselle de Burlet.

A Scottish correspondent writes:—"Our Churches are going ahead. I attended one of our Independent Churches on Sunday morning, and felt a little shock when I heard read, amongst a great many other 'intimations' of a more or less non-secular character, an announcement that an address would be delivered on a certain evening by one of the candidates for the Edinburgh School Board. The candidate in question is a minister, to be sure ; but that fact does not make sacred what is purely a secular matter. And further, he had nothing whatever to do with that particular church or the denomination. The truth is that the ministers of our Independent Churches are fast adding the function of general advertiser to their other and legitimate duties. If things go on at their present rate, we need not be surprised if very shortly the minister is called upon to begin worship by reading over a list of business advertisements sent in by the 'bosses' of the Kirk."

THE EVENING SPORTS ON THE OVAL.

The moonlight entertainment by the naval and military forces in Bombay given on the Oval on Wednesday was repeated last night. The several events followed, for the most part, so closely on the lines of those of the preceding evening, that it will be unnecessary on our part to describe them at any length. There was one respect however in which the fixture differed greatly from its predecessor, and that was, the completeness of the arrangements made for the preservation of order and for keeping out of the enclosure those who had not purchased the right to enter. It seems that on Wednesday a great many people got into the ground before the entrances were guarded, but last night in order to prevent a recurrence of such conduct, the entrances were looked after as soon as night fell. This may seem like locking the stable-door after the theft of the horse, but in justice to the executive committee it should be pointed out that the attendance of paying spectators—to say nothing of those who evaded payment—altogether exceeded their anticipations ; otherwise it is quite certain that more effective measures would have been taken. However, experience teaches, and it is not likely that the events of Wednesday night will be repeated at future meetings. We use the phrase "future meetings" advisedly, for as the profits on the sports are to be devoted to recreative purposes for the soldiers it cannot be believed that so experienced an officer as Brigadier-General Gatacre will allow this successful innovation to remain an innovation. We believe that every soldier in the garrison and the public in general will join with us when we express a desire for periodical entertainments of this kind. The men, whose work it is to be ever in readiness to defend India from attack, should be allowed frequent opportunities of athletic exercises and of showing the general public that they are "a hardy race of mortals trained to sports." Last night the breeze was somewhat fresher than on Wednesday, but the light was not so good as the moon was frequently obscured by cloud. The seating accommodation was more than double that of the first night, and as before remarked ample precautions were taken to preserve order, and to keep second and third class ticket holders within their proper boundaries. Refreshments were again supplied by Messrs. Pallonjee and Co., of Apollo Street, who did a very good amount of business. There was again a very large attendance although it did not equal that of the previous night.

The General Commanding Officer evidently believes in the value of setting before the men under his command records of deeds of bravery for their emulation. With this object in view General Gatacre had printed on the back of the programme the Hon. Maurice Gifford's graphic account of how Major Wilson and his party met their fate in their plucky attempt to capture Lobengula. The tale was told by an Induna eye-witness of the heroic manner in which the thirty-five white men met their doom, dying from assegai wounds with the words of the National Anthem on their lips. There was one other statement on the printed programme, the purport of which was not so readily apparent. It is all very well to tell the public that attention is "directed to the notice board," provided that the notice board is there, but we confess that we saw no signs whatever of such an article, on either evening.

The first selection of music played by the massed bands was "Suppe's Light Cavalry," the martial notes of which were thoroughly in keeping with the occasion. The naval gun practice was carried out under the direction of Lieutenant Eustace of the Boadicea and Lieutenant Cave, of the Magdala, the same men taking part in it as on Wednesday. The battery having marched-past in division with the guns (two nine-pounders and three-seven pounders) formed line and after reversing marched-past in line. The guns were again reversed, and the battery having passed the raised stand wheeled suddenly to the left and came into action. A quick engagement ensued, in the course of which the right gun wheels were supposed to suffer somewhat as they had to be shifted. On the supposition that the foe were about to capture the guns they were dismounted, and the carriages were taken to pieces with a view to rendering the artillery useless to the enemy The battery shortly afterwards re-mounted their guns and brought them into action, the left wheels being the sufferers on this occasion. After a short fight the battery was suddenly attacked by cavalry and the field-pieces were again dismounted, the carriages and accessories being taken to a place of safety indicated by a row of friendly signal lights. After a short breathing space the cavalry having found nothing worth keeping or holding took their departure. The guns were thereupon re-mounted with what seemed to the spectators lightning speed and fired a salvo, as a parting gift on the retreating cavalry. The time occupied in re-mounting was about 18 seconds for the seven-pounders and 25 seconds for the nine-pounders. The competition, carried on to the music of the flagship's band was very smartly conducted from first to last, and was even superior to the display of the previous night. A squad of the Marine Battalion then went through a series of exercises with musical clubs. The movements were executed well together, and the slight nervousness observable at the previous performance had disappeared. The tent-pegging was carried on under the same conditions as before, General Gatacre having charge of one squad of three Lancers, and Lieut. Elwood of the other. In the first round General Gatacre and his men took all four pegs, their opponents having to be satisfied with half that number. In the second round each section took three pegs. In the combined covering trial the six pegs in the first instance and five in the second were taken and in the final heat this result was repeated. In assessing the merit of this performance it should be noted that the moon was clouded most of the time the contest was going on, thus rendering it very difficult for the contestants to see the pegs.

In place of "a Bombay Riot" the fifth item on the programme was a surprise, this merely consisting of an announcement carried round stating, "There will be no route march this week." Since the regular route marches were commenced a few weeks back the general health of the troops has been markedly improved. Still somehow or other the route-march is not a popular institution with Tommy Atkins, and consequently the announcement carried round excited no regret on his part. After this the 1st North Lancashire gave an exhibition of physical drill, and the troopers of the 2nd Lancers repeated their very splendid feats of horsemanship. This item was evidently the most popular one on the programme and elicited frequent applauses from the audience. For the pig-sticking a somewhat more tangible and discernible animal than the cotton pig of Wednesday was brought out of its hiding place. It was in length, if not in breadth equal to the genuine article, being made on an iron frame. The attempts to stick this marvellously fleet specimen of the porcine species created great amusement. Lieutenant Ellwood who struck the pigs twice, and General Gatacre who gave it one wound, were the only contestants who scored. The tamasha was brought to a conclusion by the massed bands playing Mallard's gallop "Hermit's Bells." We are informed that the proceeds of Wednesday's sports amount to Rs. 1,200, which (with the profits of yesterday's sports) will form the neucleus for a Soldiers' Recreation Fund.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 17 was 623, giving a death-rate of 37·65 per annum per thousand as against 30·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·14 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 150 died from fevers ; 32, small-pox ; 35, measles ; 71, phthisis ; 3, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 52, diseases of the nervous system ; 101, affections of the respiratory organs ; 34, diarrhœa ; 12, dysentery ; 28, still-born ; 41, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 22 ; Brahmin, 23 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 294 ; Hindu outcast, 52 ; Musalman, 154 ; Parsee, 18 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 25 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 266 as against 235 the corresponding period of last year, and 249 the average over the past five years.

WEDDING AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

The marriage of Lieutenant William Walter Gilbert Griffith, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, to Miss Helen Mary Maconochie, was solemnised yesterday morning at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill. The bride is the sister of two valued members of the Indian Civil Service—Mr. A. F. Maconochie, superintendent of the Baroda Survey, and Mr. E. Maconochie, Assistant Collector of the Panch Mahals. Within a wide circle of society both in Bombay and in the mofussil, the event excited an unusual degree of interest, and this was happily due in a large measure to the personal popularity of the bride and bridegroom. Without venturing upon any compliment which might exceed the limits of good taste, it may at least be said that society at large had a kindly concern in the fortunes of the gallant young officer and the winsome lady of his choice. In the simple words of the marriage service therefore, a large assembly of "friends and neighbours" came together to witness their union as man and wife, and to wish them health, happiness, and prosperity. The church was crowded by a congregation representing many of the leading families of the city, and although the decorations of the interior were confined to a few flowers and pot plants, the wedding was alike one of the prettiest and most brilliant that has been celebrated in All Saints' Church for many a day. The wedding took place from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Acworth, Dady Sett Hill, but by an unfortunate combination of circumstances both host and hostess were absent from the ceremony. The Municipal Commissioner, as our readers were informed yesterday, is suffering from indisposition, and Mrs. Acworth has just been plunged into mourning by the death of a near relative. The time fixed for the ceremony was eleven o'clock by which hour almost all the seats in the pretty little church had been appropriated. Outside a company of sowars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers formed a guard-of-honour. The bridegroom was the first to arrive, accompanied by his "best man," Captain Gabb, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor. A suitable overture was played by Captain Heyman as the bridal party entered the church. The bride came "with modest steps to the altar," leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. A. F. Maconochie. Her wedding dress was of white satin, trimmed with Irish point lace and sprays of orange blossoms. The bouquet of yellow roses interspersed with maiden-hair fern and orange blossoms which she carried in her hand, completed a charming costume. There were three bridesmaids—Miss Mabel Spottiswoode, Miss Shepherd, and Miss Nugent. They wore black velvet Gainsborough picture hats, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and their white muslin dresses were of the Gainsborough style. Each carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers, fastened with ribbons of dark green and white, the colours of the bridegroom's regiment. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Beck, chaplain of Poona, and an old friend of the bridegroom. When the party had assembled at the chancel steps, forming a group upon which all eyes were turned, the scene was quite in harmony with the ideal accompaniments of such an occasion. The hymn "O Perfect Love, all Human Love excelling" having been sung, the interesting ceremony was proceeded, with and it was noticed that the contracting parties gave their responses in a very clear and audible manner. While the register was being signed, Captain Heyman played the Wedding March. A quarter-of-an hour later the scene was transferred to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, where a reception took place. Amongst those who accepted invitations to be present (many of whom had witnessed the marriage ceremony) were :—Captain Montgomery, Captain and Mrs. Weighell, Miss Raikes, Captain Gabb, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Guy Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Burder, Miss Wilson, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Carter, Captain Lang Smith, Mr. Rodocanachi, General Gatacre, Mr. Gill, Mr. Webb, Miss MacCartie, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, Mr. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Mr. O'Brien, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Swann, Major Leathem, Mr. Stuart, Colonel Martin, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Shepherd, Miss Nugent, Mr. Forbes Sempill, Major Woodrow, Dr. Lyons, Major Pringle, Mr. John Jardine, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Riley, Captain Gordon, Mr. Pollard, Captain Houghton, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Kerr, Major Reilly, Mr. Giles, Archdeacon and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Murzban, Mr. and Mrs. Luard, Mr. James, Mr. Walter Lang, Dr. Field, Captain, Humphreys, Colonel and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Pill-au, General and Mrs. Blundell, Mr. Downes, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort, Dr. J. G. Hojel, Colonel, Mrs. and Misses Empson, Captain and Mrs. Swann, Mr. Ellwood, Mr. Watson, Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Colonel and Mrs. Hilliard, Colonel, Mrs. and Misses French, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, Miss Graham, Mr. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee, Captain Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Vernon Bayley, Sir Henry Johnson, Dr. Dean, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. de Coetlogon, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Mel

THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN* DEFAMATION CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case of defamation brought by Damji Luxmichand, manager to the opium farmer in Bombay, against the Rev. A. W. Prautch. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Thakordass Dharamsey and Cama, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused.

At the outset, Lord Colin Campbell informed the Magistrate, that he desired to call evidence to show that Kalidass Shewjee, the sub-licensee at Mahim, had nothing to do with the opium-smoking dens in the Mahim Fair. There was no collusion between the sub-licensee and the complainant; and even granting for argument's sake, that Kalidas had any connection with the opium clubs, it would in no way harm the complainant, unless it was shown that there was any collusion between him and the sub-licensee.

Mr. Brown urged, that at this stage, the prosecution could not tender any fresh evidence.

The Magistrate ruled that there was no necessity to call evidence, as he had taken into consideration in his judgment the point raised by Lord Colin Campbell.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, recapitulated the salient points in the evidence, and after commenting at great length upon it remarked: It does not appear from the evidence that the accused took any further steps to satisfy himself as to the truth of these statements against the complainant. In this Court Amoomea denied having had anything to do with the complainant, and Syedgose denied that when he met Amoomea at Mahim he had any opium in a handkerchief or that there was any conversation between them about any opium given by the complainant. And we have the evidence that Kalidas Sewjee rented a certain place at Mahim from the 1st of November last which was used duriug the Mahim Fair by one Rahimtoolah as one of these clubs; but there is no evidence that this was done with the knowledge of the complainant or that he had anything to do with it. The complainant would not be liable for any illegal act done by Kalidass Sewjee without the knowledge of the complainant. It has not been proved that the imputations contained in para. No. 1 are true, and, therefore, they would not come under the first exception of the section. The question then, is, were these imputations made and published in good faith? The charges made against the complainant were of a serious character, which, if true, would render him liable to imprisonment and a fine. The law as to dealing with the question of good faith is, I think, correctly laid down in the matter of the petition of Shibo Prasad Pandap in Indian Law Reports (volume 4 Cal. series, page 124). In dealing with the question of good faith the proper point to be decided, is not whether the allegations put forward by the accused in support of the defamation are in substance true, but whether he was informed and had good reason after due care and attention to believe that such allegations were true. It appears the only information he has had as to these acts of the complainant was the statement of Amoomea. According to the evidence of Mr. Hudson, the accused was not satisfied with the information of Amoomea and Syedgose as to those acts, and I do not see that any enquiries he made at Mahim could strengthen in any way those statements as regards the alleged acts of the complainant. And, therefore, the only information as to the complainant acting in this way rested alone on the evidence of Amoomea, a law-agent and estate broker and a frequenter of these chandul clubs. I do not think it can be contended that the accused had good reason after due and care and attention, to believe the evidence of such a witness uncorroborated, and to assume it to be true and to call for the punishment of the complainant and to designate him a criminal. I convict the accused and fine him in the sum of Rs. 201, and order that out of that fine the sum of Rs. 150 should be paid to the complainant towards defraying his expenses incurred in the prosecution of the case. In default of payment of fine, the accused should undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Brown said that the accused intended to move the High Court in the matter, and applied that he should be admitted to bail pending the appeal.

The Magistrate replied that he had no power to do so. If the accused did not pay his fine, he would not send him to jail at once, but would order that the accused should be detained in the *chowkie* downstairs until the fine was paid or until the time an application was made to the High Court.

Lord Colin Campbell said that if the accused failed to pay the fine, the magistrate should enforce the alternative punishment against the accused.

Mr. Brown having left the Court at this stage, the magistrate, after reading the law on the point, intimated that the accused should undergo one month's simple imprisonment in the House of Correction in default of the payment of the fine, remarking that he entered the sentence on his decision.

Mr. Alexander Dyer then asked his Worship as to the day on which he would proceed with the case of defamation brought against him by the same complainant.

Lord Colin Campbell said that he would not press the charge if the accused tendered an apology. The complainant did not want to be vindictive if justice was done to him.

Mr. Dyer refused to tender any apology, stating that he was justified in publishing what he had done. He would stand by what he had written and would offer no apology.

Being asked by Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Munsookhlal, the third accused in the case, also refused to tender an apology, stating that he was justified in publishing the statements.

The case was then fixed for hearing on Thursday next at 2-30, when the charge laid against Mr. Munsookhlal would be first proceeded with.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE SURGEON LIEUT-COLONEL J. F. KEITH has been permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUT. J. R. WILLIAMS, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteers, has been promoted to a Captaincy

MAJOR A. J. P. NUTHALL, Indian StaffCorps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

CAPTAIN BEDINGFELD, Kings Royal Rifles Corps, goes to Gibraltar to join the 2nd Battalion, on promotion.

THE leave for one year granted to Lieut. C.M. Cockcraft, Staff Corps, on February 21st 1894, has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT HENDERSON, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been nominated for duty in the Military Accounts Department.

THE Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

THE services of Lieut. R. A. E. Benn, 5th Bombay Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAINS H. C. RADFORD, and JOHN GARRATT, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, have been promoted to be Honorary Majors.

Deputy Adjutant General, eight months, and Major A Hildebrand, R. E., Executive Engineer, First Grade Bombay Division, one year.

THE Rest Camp at Poona will be kept open until further orders. The drafts ex *Malabar* for Burma will not leave Poona until the end of April.

LIEUTENANT BAYNES, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been selected for employment as an attache in the Military Department during the summer season at Simla.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an exchange between Lieutenant Hudson, 5th Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant Nightingale, 22nd Madras Infantry.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain H. C. L. Arnim, Indian Medical service, have been placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

LEAVE to proceed out of India, on private affairs, has been granted to the following Staff Corps Officers:—Capt. W. Sherard, 3rd Squadron Commander, 5th Bombay Cavalry, one year; Colonel J. T. Watling,

COLONEL HUGH P. PEARSON, C. B., British Service, Adjutant-General, Madras Army, has been appointed to the Command of a 2nd Class District, with the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K. C. B. Vacated, posted to the Belgaum District, and granted six months' furlough out of India under article, 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume.

THE question having been raised by the Adjutant-General as to the joining time to be allowed an officer of the British Service who is resident in India when first commissioned or on appointment from half-pay, and as to the date from which pay and Indian allowances to officers so situated should commence, the Government of India consider that pay and Indian allowances should be passed to such officers from the date of the publication in India of the *London Gazette* notifying the appointment, and provision for this ruling will be included in Indian Regulations. In the case of officers residing in India appointed from half-pay, it has been ruled that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the date on which such an officer joins his appointment will be fixed as the date from which pay and Indian allowances are admissible.

THE PALITANA DACOITS.

MR. W. RADENHURST, dentist of Palitana, writes to us:—Sir,—As the report which appeared in your issue of the 10th April, contains a most extraordinary account of the alleged attack on the Jain temples at Palitana, and, as this account beside is full of misstatements, I think it necessary to mention this to prevent the feared excitement among the Jain community. In the first place I must inform you that there has never been any gang of "outlaws" anywhere near the Sutranji Hill. Had there been such a gang, Mr. Macay, the Superintendent of Police, and the energetic Assistant Political Agent, Major Lyde, would have very soon traced them out and brought them to account. There are no Arab guards on the Sutranji Hill at all. From minute enquiries made it was found no dacoits attacked and laid siege to the temple, with a view to rob the valuables in the temples. There being no Arab guards they could not have "offered strong resistance and kept the mob at bay for some time." The supposed outlaws never wounded any one of the hill by firing a gun. From the account below which I defy any one to contradict, you will find that the statement "that the Arabs in self-defence rushed upon their enemies and a hand-to-hand fight occurred" is inaccurate. The best joke however that I find in the information lies in this statement—"the conflict was a severe one and ultimately the guards and the worshippers came out triumphant, but it is not so, for every man ran away as fast as he could go. The fact in connection with this mysterious attack on the Sutranji Hill as reported by the Jain community's men on the Hill is simply this: A Pardesi who was on duty on an upper story of a building heard some noise at about 11 p.m. as if a lock was being broken. He called out who was there, when some five or six men entered the enclosure which he overlooked and some men remained outside. On again calling out, a shot, he says, was fired at him which he says missed him, then a brick caught him on the head, he ran away, but in doing so, got hit again on the back with another brick. He went and gave information to the chowdry who collected a few men and went towards the men who had been seen by the first man—there they found them, the chowdry challenged them, they fired a shot which hit nobody—then the chowdry and his men bolted into a temple. The assailants who could not be recognized followed them, but their running powers were apparently not in first class condition, so they never got up to the chowdry and his men. One man, however tried to hide behind a pillar—the so-called outlaws struck at him with a stick and he also ran off into a temple. Another man who had been called by the chowdry was going up to join him, he was beaten with sticks and two sword cuts were inflicted on him. He also walked off and got into a temple with the chowdry. The robbers then stayed within the walled enclosure till 2 a.m. They were first seen at 11 p.m. Thus they were in full and undisturbed possession for three hours." Will you believe that these "dacoits" never attempted to force the doors of any of the temples. There was nobody there who could offer them resistance. They quietly remained there for three hours, after which it is alleged they forced open the door of a Mahomedan Pir's tomb and went away. This is the unvarnished account of this daring attempted dacoity in Kathiaware I have, you will see, called this attack mysterious, my reason for saying so are cogent. If these men wished to loot the temples there was nothing to prevent them from doing so, but what is still more strange, there is not the slightest trace of these marauders either on their way up the hill or down it. The matter is under investigation, but as I write this only "to allay the excitement among the the Jains" I will not say anything further. I must, however, contradict the statement that "the wounded men were taken to a village and treated there." The fact is they were at once brought to the State Hospital at Palitana and are being treated by the doctor there, and I am glad to say are doing well.

A PLEA NOT NECESSARY FOR HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue, your correspondent "Mr. D. R. Bhende suggests that Government officials as well the Chamber consider the present hot season, particularly from the 15th April to 8th June, and to arrange that their offices to be opened for business from 7 to 10 a.m. and at noon from 2 to 6 p.m. instead of present from 10 to 5 p.m., which he thinks would suit the clerical staff for refreshing their pale faces and then they would be saved from the hot breeze. The suggestion which Mr. Bhende has brought forth has not considered the circumstances of the clerical staff as he will find that most of them are foot-passers, while a few travel by their own vehicles or by tram. A clerk residing at Girgaum shall find it difficult to walk after 10 a.m. from Fort to his residence and at 1 p.m. from his residence to Fort to attend the Office at 2 p.m., as the sun is very hot during the said interval.

From what Mr. Bhende has suggested I think he may be a well-paid hand, and compares his own circumstances with others which is no doubt a wrong one, and I plainly say that the present system to attend from 10 to 5 p.m. is most favourable one, as the staff passes the said hours under office shelter than running under hot sun.—Yours, &c.,

A POOR CLERK.

THE MADHOWJEE DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to meet you this first time, and beg to lay before you their first report, together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit-and-loss account for the period ending 28th February, 1894. The accounts have already been posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses, and now your directors beg to acquaint you with the chief incidents in the formation of your company and in the working for the period under report. Your directors have purchased from the Jadowji Raghowji Manufacturing Company, Limited, their lands, mill buildings, machinery, premises, bungalows, chawls, warehouses, hereditaments, property, effects, assets, trade-marks, rights and credits, business and goodwill, stock and stores, at the price or sum of Rs. 750,000, and they have taken possession from the said Jadowji Raghowji Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the abovenamed properties on the 21st day of October 1893. Your directors request you to adopt this report and the accounts, printed copies of which have already been sent to you. You will have seen from the accounts that your company has during the period under report, made a net profit of the sum of Rs. 5,543-13-2, which sum they have carried forward to next account. This result your directors believe, you will consider highly satisfactory. This satisfactory result is due to the great care and zeal taken by the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, and their economical management of the company, and also to cotton hamalage and cotton brokerage, being kept departmentally. Messrs. Goculdas Madhowjee and Mathuradas Goculdas, with a view to place your company on a sound footing, have voluntarily surrendered one-third of their interest, *viz.*, from 9 to 6 per cent. earned by them during the period on their loans advanced to the company, *viz.*, Rs. 4,912-8-0 and the thanks of the shareholders are due to them for the liberal concession thus made by them. The property of your company is insured for Rupees 10,96,500. Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas, Raghowji Jay Krishna, and Bhugwandas Chatoorbhooj who, being the provisional directors, retire under article 90 of the articles of association of the company, but are eligible for re-election You will also be asked to appoint one or more auditors for the current year, and to fix his on their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts made up to 28th February, 1894, were approved and adopted. Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas, Raghowjee Jay Krishna, and Bhugwandas Chuttoorbhooj, who, being the provisional directors, retired under article 90 of the articles of association, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bapoojee Tachakra and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, were appointed auditors for auditing the company's accounts for the two periods ending 30th June and 31st December 1894, respectively, with a remuneration of Rs. 100 for each audit.

The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company for their economical and profitable management during the period ending 28th February, 1894. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

AN American millionaire, Mr. Gebhardt, recently bestowed his hand and his wealth on Miss Morris, a Baltimore lady. One of Mr. Gebhardt's many presents to his bride was a full-sized bath of pure silver, in the making of which 3,200 ounces of the metal were employed. The lady's initials are chased at the bottom of the vessel.

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual prize-distribution was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday afternoon, when the hall was crowded to excess, a very large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen being present. The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham presided, and the prizes were given away by Mrs. Oxenham.

The proceedings opened with the children singing several English and Gujerati songs, after which Mr. Dadabhoy, the proprietor and Principal of the Institution, read the report, from which we take the following extracts:—

This High School for Girls, owes its origin to the desire of certain gentlemen of our community interested in female education to have a school where encouragement could be given to the study of the vernacular *pari passu* with that of English. It was opened on 6th March, 1889, with thirty-one pupils, but by the end of that year the number rose to 200, and it was soon found necessary to extend the premises hired for the school. At the last prize-distribution, which was held under the presidency of Dr. Pechey-Phipson on the 14th March, 1892, the total number on the rolls was 330, but owing to certain causes—specially the scare caused by the Rajabai Tower tragedy and the late reaction in our community against the higher education of girls—there was a considerable falling off in the numbers for a year or two. The numbers have, however, again gone up this year, and the present total is 276.

Besides the usual subjects of instruction in an Anglo-Vernacular School, we teach music, singing, drawing, calisthenics, sewing (including cutting-out), and embroidery, as subjects specially suited to a girls' school. The specimens of drawing, and needlework exhibited here will speak for themselves. In 1892, one of our girls obtained a first grade certificate in drawing from the School of Art and one obtained a pize in geometrical drawing. Last year six pupils of our drawing-class obtained first grade certificates. The teaching staff has been recently strengthened by the appointment of two additional Matriculated Mistresses. The Primary department of the school succeeded in obtaining a grant of Rs. 277-8-0 from the Joint Schools' Committee in 1893, and the same grant has been repeated this year. In June last, the managing committee of the school renewed their application to the Director of Public Instruction during your acting tenure of the office for a grant-in-aid to the Anglo-Vernacular department of the school, and you, Sir, was pleased to depute Mr. E. Giles, M.A., Acting Educational Inspector, C.D., to visit the school and report on it. This visit was paid in October last, Mr. Giles went round all the classes and made minute inquiries about the working of the school. These were answered to his satisfaction by Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., President of our committee, and myself. On leaving, Mr. Giles expressed himself as well pleased with the school on the whole, and his report to the Director was so favourable that the school was at once registered for a grant, and Rao Saheb S. V. Patwardhan, Educational Inspector, S.D., was sent in January last to examine it, under the Grant-in-Aid rules. Though we were hardly prepared for the examination at such short notice, I am glad to be able to say that our Anglo-Vernacular department has earned a grant of Rs. 1,368 this year. In future, we hope to do still better, as we have now thoroughly re-organized the school according to the Grant-in-Aid rules. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Joint Schools' Committee and their energetic Secretary Mr. Masani, and Messrs. Chatfield and Giles, as well as your goodself for the kind support accorded to this school. In the Matriculation Examination, our school succeeded in passing one girl in 1891, two in 1892, and three out of six sent up in 1893, notwithstanding the unusual stiffness of the examination. The last result compares very favourably with those obtained by other girls' schools, I must mention, however, that we do not attach undue importance to the passing of the Matriculation Examination, our chief object being to give a sound knowledge of the three R's both in the Vernacular and in English and to impart instruction in such other practically useful subjects as sewing, knitting and drawing and such feminine accomplishments as music and singing. Of the six girls matriculated since 1891, two are married, one has joined the Grant Medical College, one has joined an Arts College, one is employed as a teacher in this school, and one is studying music and drawing. Of the other girls who have left the school during the past two years, four are married, two are employed as teachers, sixty-three have gone up-country, fifty have left with the intention of studying at home, chiefly on account of the scare referred to above, seventy-eight have joined other schools, chiefly vernacular, their parents having changed their views about English education, thirty-four have left on account of distance, twenty-eight on account of poverty, two on account of weak eye-sight, and the rest for various other reasons. The income from fees during the past two years supplemented by the grants referred to above amounted to Rs. 18,126 and the total expenditure to Rs. 17,044. Since the opening of the school, I have been out of pocket to the amount of about Rs. 5,000, but thanks to the labours of our committee, the school has now a bright future before it, and I hope to be able to recoup my losses in three or four years. I am obliged to the ladies and gentlemen who have, notwithstanding the great heat of the season, taken the trouble to attend here this afternoon.

The chairman then briefly addressed the meeting on the importance of imparting education to girls. The proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mrs. Oxenham.

COOK AND SON AND THE GALE AT JAFFA.

THE *Egyptian Gazette*, of April 3, says: Mr. John M. Cook, who landed the other day morning from the Khedivieh Administration's s. s. "Tewfik Rabbani," reports having experienced at Jaffa for three days and nights the most continuous gale he has ever known. The gale commenced on the Wednesday night and scarcely even lulled until about noon on Saturday. During that time steamers, with mails and passengers, in both directions, had to pass without calling and the number of travellers wishing to leave Jaffa accumulated until every bed of every description was occupied. Alexandria foreseeing the difficulty Mr. Cook opened negotiations with the Director General of the Khedivieh Steamship Administration and the "Tewfik Rubbani" left Cairo on Saturday at noon as a special steamer with orders to arrive at Jaffa at 8 o'clack the following Sunday morning. She dropped anchor punctually to the minute and by 9-30 she was again on her way having on board three Princes, one Princess, four Counts and a Scotch nobleman and his wife, besides, a considerable number of other travellers of distinction bound for all parts of Europe. The "Tewfik Rabbani" arrived at Port Said punctually to her time which enabled the Duced' Orleans and party and others to connect with the "Clyde" and Lord and Lady Semple and others to connect with the "Cuzco." She slipped her moorings again in an hour and a half and proceeded on her voyage to Alexandria. During the night she encountered rather strong head winds and did not arrive here yesterday until half an hour later than was expected; but, even with that delay, any passengers who wished could have caught the 9 o'clock express for Cairo had it not been for the annoying detention caused by the Port health officer who, it can only be supposed, was busy in attendance on the Russian Squadron. Under the arrangements made by Mr. Cook, with the assistance of Mr. Rooff, all who were storm bound at Jaffa, travelling under the arrangements of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, caught their connecting steamers, some having left by the "Cathay" yesterday, others by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer this morning, etc. We, however, regret to say, that Mr. John M. Cook is suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism brought on by the exposure at Jaffa.

Now that the period of the Ramazan has come to an end, work is proceeding rapidly on the telegraph line—150 miles in length—which is to link Hurdwar with the Gohna landslip. The section between Srinagar and Gohna is actually finished, thus putting the latter place in connection with the general telegraphic system of the country. The direct line also from Hurdwar to Gohna along the river valley will be completed shortly. The water at the landslip has still to rise about 280 feet before it reaches the top. The rise last week was about six and-a-half feet.

Holloway's Pills.—Hale Constitutions.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes: "Your Pills to be valued require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 17th April, were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 16th 9 feet 4 inches against 9 feet on same date last year. Rabi harvesting continues. Preparations for kharif crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 6 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Wheat slightly injured by blight in four talukas. Drizzling in four talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Reaping and threshing of rabi crops nearly completed. Jambha crops in one and wheat in two talukas have suffered somewhat from blight, rust and high winds. Preparations for kharif cultivation in progsess. Fodder insufficient in three and condition of agricultural stock poor in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Haryesing general.

Thar and Parkar.—Light rain in Chachra. Reaping of wheat crops continues in Nara valley.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 14th April 1894).—Cotton picking progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 14th April 1894).—Tuver, gram and wheet harvesting completed. Fodder supply sufficient, Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. cotton picking nearly over. Threshing of wheat continues. Prospects and probable outturn of cotton crops below the average owing to the unseasonable rain and cloudy weather in January last, which damaged cotton pods. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 14th April 1894).—Cotton picking and reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good except cotton. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 1 cent. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops commenced in all the talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·01 inch on 13th. Abnormal temperature *nil* on 11th, 16th and 17th, 1° warm on 12th, and 2° warm on 13th, 14th and 15th. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind northerly on 14th: wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 13th.

Thana.—Rab-spreading and reaping of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Rabi crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops almost finished. Rab-burning in progress.

Poona.—Slight rain during week at Junnar, Khed, Maval and petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka; maximum 99 cents at Maval and minimum 9 cents at Junnar. Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of jowari, wheat and gram continues. Ploughing for the next season general. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 14th April 1894). Rain for week at Sholapur 7, Barsi 24, and Sangola 35 cents. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of Hundi crops commenced in the Sangola taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Madha taluka.

Satara.—Light showers in five talukas. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 58 cents in Bagalkot, 3 to 27 cents in five other talukas. Cotton picking progressing. Lands being prepared for next season in three talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 4 cents, total 2 inches 48 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Samgaon 65 cents, minimum in Gokak and Khanapur 2 cents. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in the Bankapur and Karajgi talukas, varying from 2 inches 5 cents in Kod to 2 cents in Dharwar. Harvesting of wheat and gram nearly completed; that of late jowari continues. Picking of cotton in progress.

Kanara.—Harvesting of late crops nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for monsoon crops. Garden crops healthy. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Lands are being prepared for monsoon.

Wadhwan.—Cotton pricking continues in Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan. Chostia is being sown in Chuda, Paliad and Sayla.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder in the Amreli taluka. Scarcity in Okhamandal; 609 labourers on relief works.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office Bombay:—

Aron, Klara	Forrester, A	OHo, Jr
Andrews, James	Fox, H W	Paton, Fred Norl
Abdul Rahim H Sidick	Feriberg, Miss P	PoHinger, Mrs
Allen, C H	Gibbs, F	Panddgni, D Sanins
Aldock, Miss Edith	Gillour, Mrs	Peterson, P
Alaraki bin Tali	Hall, Surg Capt Gr	Pierze, Arerberg
Braine, Miss	Halt, Geo	Preton, Fr
Blanche, Miss Emma	Hamilton, F, Mrs	Rosenberg, M
Bee, Kowich Fanny	Hamilton, F W D	Reiter, Rebecca
Bobadeb, Chakerjee Babu	Hatimns, P	Roper, Miss C
Bancerich, J B	Hill, T C	Rosenblum, M
Bell, Capt R A	Hashagan, Mrs G	Smith, Mrs J G
Brandenbury, A E	Iors, R J	Shankland, J
Biges, E	Jones, Capt R W P	Snelling, T
Baird, J M	Joyner, R	Shape, Fr S
Cheron, Moos Henri	Kanurenther, F S	Thornten, Mrs
Cunningham, G H	Lambert, F G	Thomas, A H
Challenger, H L	Leao, Capt A M	Tate, Mrs E
Chappel, Dr G P	Leigart, Mrs E	Van, Oscestraten M
Clark, Capt A C	Laughton, E	Vincent, G
Davies, Sydney N	Moris, Mrs	Warwick and Co
Decewity, Hans	Moritz, M	Wilson, Ladysarah
Dunmora, Earl of	Madge, D F	Whilby, E G
Devarkanath Jhosi	Montague, J D	Williams, E H
Deamanti, O	Michel, C N	Winckler, C J
Dundee, Dr J C	Minto, J	Wells, Mrs E F
	O'Reilly, Serg and Col	Wilson, Gordon
	Orr, Geo	Xydios, P

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Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	596	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks...	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,674	2,85,924	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	14,56,679	30,00,783	56,222	45,13,684

Decrease for the week	Rs.	18,755
Increase to date	,,	48,989

A MILAN correspondent writes that operatic squabbles are the topic of the hour. Signor Mascagni, the composer of the "Cavalleria Rusticana," has set them going by changing one musical publisher for another. The name of the rejected is Sonzogno, and of the accepted Ricordi, and various cities, Milan in particular, are divided into two bitterly hostile factions over their respective merits. The strife, however, seems likely to be to the benefit of musical art. Mascagni has been some time in producing a worthy successor to the "Cavalleria," and the public is beginning to lose faith in his somewhat limited genius. The result will be that Signor Leoncallo will now, under the auspices of Sonzogno, get a fair hearing. In addition to the opera which he has undertaken for the German Emperor, he will shortly produce an opera called "Chatterton," composed by him twenty years ago, and almost unknown.

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THE WAR AGAINST KABAREGA OF UNYORO.

NEWS received from Uganda, dated October 30, states that over 4,000 Nubians had been brougt into the country from Toru by Major Owen, and that thereupon Kabarega, the King of Unyoro, marched against the King of Toru. A force of 50 Nubians, with a Maxim gun, has been sent against him.

Capt. Lugard, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—

The slave-raiding propensities of Kabarega found their chief outlet towards the south-west of Unyoro. Here his armed bands, equipped with the firearms they had obtained from the Arabs, over-ran Toru, a Wahuma country lying along the north-eastern slope of Ruwenzori. Further north they devastated the countries up to and beyond the Semliki River, and the peaceful people were driven into the mountains and forests, and were killed and enslaved in large numbers. The remnant were subject to periodical raids, marked by great cruelty, and they feared therefore either to till the soil or to own cattle. By reinstating Kasagama (the son of their old king) in Toru and driving back the Wanyoro into the confines of Unyoro proper, both Toru and Wahuma chiefs towards the Semliki were finally freed from these oppressions. In order to give effectual protection to these peoples, the Saudanese whom I brought from Kavallia (were their lawless proceedings were a terrible course to the country) were located in a line of forts roughly running, North and south from the Albert to the Albert Edward lake, coincident, so far as local conditions allowed, with the proper south-west frontier of Unyoro.

Kabarega, indignant at the frequent defeat of his armies and their expulsion from these countries (including Usogola and the Salt Lake), mustered a large army and marched against the Soudanese, who inflicted on him a crushing defeat. He thenceforth ceased to make any hostile demonstration in that direction, and peace was insured during the whole of the ensuing year, and until Captain Williams left Uganda in March, 1893. Despatches published from Uganda (Blue-book Af. No. 8, 1893) stated that the most northern of these forts had been abandoned, and we are not as yet aware what steps were taken to protect the Semliki and Kavalli tribes on the withdrawal of this frontier garrison. If the news published in your columns to-day be correct, and 4,000 Soudanese have been brought from Toru into Uganda, it is obvious that the whole frontiers of Toru have also been now denuded of all defence, and the natural sequence (as announced) follows—viz., that Kabarega has immediately taken advantage of this to overrun Toru once more. We have still to learn the reason for this withdrawal of the frointier garrisons, and whether any crisis in Uganda demanded the concentration of so great a force in the country. The expulsion of the Mahomedan faction (to whose good treatment we were pledged in return for their abstention from hostilities and the giving up of their King) has probably also furnished Kabarega with a reinforcement of good fighting men from that faction.

After his defeat in Toru by my men, Kabarega made overtures to the (then) very powerful Mahomedan Waganda settled on his frontier, with a view to enlisting their assistance against the Soudanese and Uganda. With considerable difficulty I succeeded in detaching them from his alliance and repatriating them in Uganda—no longer as a powerful faction with a King of their own, but as a mere internal faction with no acknowledged head, useful in maintaining the triangular equilibrium. Their subsequent expulsion I cannot but regret.

Deprived of his mainstay—the Mahomedan Waganda—Kabarega was rendered powerless for harm. His armies are almost useless as fighting men, and the Waganda despise them utterly. Even when Uganda was in a state of chaos and its army decimated by years of war, Kabarega dare not do more than make raids from time to time and carry off large numbers of captives.

Such is a brief *resume* of Kabarega's position since the advent of a British administration in Uganda. With regard to the causes of the present war, putting aside such hardly tenable arguments as that (1) Kabarega holds many nations in slavery (since, as I have shown, the sphere of his activity in this direction had already been checked and the tribes liberated); (2) the question as to whether "Chechakuli's" refusal to supply food on demand was an adequate *casus belli*, and, lastly (3) the plea of the sovereignty of Uganda over Unyoro—a sovereignty which has long lapsed, if, indeed, Kabarega could not claim an equally tenable and prior right of sovereignty of Uganda; we had far more powerful and adequate reasons for putting an end once for all to the continued hostility of Unyoro.

(1) Your leading article well sums up how gratuitous has been this hostility. Moreover, since the first appearance of Europeans in this part of Africa, Kabarega has made his country the focus and centre of Arab influence and intrigue. When the Christians defeated the Mahomedans in the early stages of the war in Uganda the Arabs resident in the country, and engaged in the slave-trade there, found a ready asylum at Kabarega's captial. In view of the war being now waged by the Congo State against the Arabs on the Upper Congo tributaries, it is at the present moment of paramount importance that we should not afford them an asylum and rallying ground within the British sphere. The one country bordering on the district now at war with the Congo State and friendly to these 'Arabs,' who are the curse of Africa, is Unyoro. It would be a reproach to us to allow a country so contiguous to our administration in Uganda to become a focus of all the forces opposed to law and order—the forces which have worked and are working for the destruction of the native races and the furtherance of the slave-trade. Nor would such a policy of inactivity and *laisser faire* on our part be a friendly act towards a neighbouring State engaged energetically in carrying out its obligations under the Brussels Act.

(2) That Act compels us to the establishment of good government in territories in which we claim sovereign rights. We deny that any nation other than ourselves can exercise these rights in Unyoro, and therefore we are pledged before Europe to put an end to such a state of things as I have described. We are, moreover, pledged to the suppression of the traffic in arms. That Kabarega has for years been endeavouring to import and amass all the arms he can obtain (including many breech-loading and even repeating rifles) I can myself affirm, and it was my endeavour in my expedition thorugh Ankoli, &c., to shut off this supply from the south. Should any alliance now take place between him and the Congo Arabs, we may find that our inactivity has opened up a new source of supply, and a difficulty far greater than the present comparatively easy one of breaking the power of Kabarega and instituting law and order in his land.

Such action does not indicate a policy of indiscriminate annexation. Unyoro is an integral part of the Lake district, and forms a homogeneous whole with Uganda and Ankoli, separated by the Nile and the great Albert Lake from the Soudan and the Congo State, and again from the latter (southwards) by the broad Semliki and the mountain mass of Ruwenzori. Between Uganda and Unyoro there are no natural boundaries; the one country shades off into the other; the people are of an identical type, and are much mixed—indeed, Unyoro must be full of the women and children of the Waganda captured in Kabarega's raids.

I look upon it as a necessity of the case that Unyoro should be incorporated in our rule over Uganda. The only question was whether that incorporation could be effected by peaceful means, or whether war was inevitable. The latter has been decided upon, and though the most drastic, it is undoubtedly the most effectual in the case of a savage and treacherous despot. I trust that Colonel Colvile will use to the utmost the advantage gained by the means selected, and will disarm the population and confiscate all firearms. I have always wished that the same course might be applied to Uganda, if not in an arbitrary manner, at least by the application of the principles I tried to introduce—the confiscation of arms in lieu of cattle (now all dead) in carrying out the fines imposed by the Baraza

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Admiral C. B. C. Dent, who died at Chester at the age of sixty-two did some brilliant service when a young naval officer both in the Baltic and BlackSeas. After quitting the Navy Admiral Dent was appointed marine superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway at Holyhead, which post he filled until about a year ago.

He did not stop at singing the praises of the volunteers, but enrolled himself under Garibaldi in the band of the insurgents. A few years afterwards he was appointed to several chairs of history, geography and literature in Italian Universities. He was at Brescia at Bergamo at Verona, and in other cities everywhere leaving behind him the most affectionate memories, especially among the young, to whom he communicated the ardour of his faith. He was also Professor in the University of Palermo.

The Khedive, it is said, has gone off to spend a week in the desert, but whether the object of his trip is meditation or prayer, or escape from his English advisers, nobody seems to know. News of a more satisfactory character has been received from another wanderer in the same direction. Mdme. Adam has had a letter from M. Pierre Loti, bearing, so we are told, the post-mark of Mount Sinai, wherein the traveller promises to write the story of his pilgrimage in the pages of the 'Nauvelle Revue.'

Scotch marriages often form part of the machinery of English novels and plays, but are not often brought so directly home to the southern mind as in a recent probate case. The particulars stated that the testator and the plaintiff read over the marriage service from two prayer-books and in the presence of witnesses mutually accepted one another as husband and wife, and cohabitation and holding out confirmed the same. But the jury found that this interesting ceremony did not take place.

Mr. J. Maunsell Richardson, of Healing Manor, who is being almost persuaded to have a third trial of strength with Mr. Waddy, Q.C., in the Brigg division of Lincolnshire, will, if he be successful in carrying the seat for the Union, be the first exgentleman jockey who has sat in the House of Commons, for in 1873 he won the Grand National with Disturbance, and in the following year piloted another winner in Reugny. A bolder or more finished horseman it would be difficult to find; and from the time when he was a boy at Harrow he has been interested in every form of manly sport.

THE Queen has laid out about £25,000 within the last three years on the new Indian Room at Osborne, and now a further addition is to be made to the palace, which will involve a total expenditure of some £7,500. It has been decided to enlarge Osborne House by adding twenty-four bed-rooms and two bath-rooms. These new rooms are intended for members of suites and servants, as when the palace is full, during the Queen's summer residence there, the accommodation is quite inadequate. Much inconvenience has been experienced, particularly during the annual visit to Cowes of the German Emperor.

In Victoria, Countess of Yarborough, whom he married in 1881, he has a partner who thoroughly shares his love of the chase, for her ladyship, who is a daughter of the second Earl of Listowel, directed the affairs of the Brocklesby Hunt during the minority of her son, and is one of its most constant and intrepid followers. She is also a capital shot, and has even posed as a captain of yeomanry, putting her men through the various evolutions with entire success, while during one training she spent a week under canvas. Both she and her husband have a warm place in the regar of Lincolnshire folk of all degrees.

The Bombay Cavalry has just lost a distinguished commanding officer in Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. de N. Lucas, who not long since took over the 6th Regiment, historically known as Jacob's Horse, from Colonel Hogg. Colonel Lucas entered the servicesome thirty years back as a cornet in the Queen's Bays. He went through the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-8, in which his father, now General Sir Alfred Lucas, K.C.B. of Teignmouth, was engaged as chief of the commissariat, and at the close of it was appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps. He also served with credit in the Afghan war, obtaining a mention in despatches.

Emin Pasha's little daughter Ferida has been allowed by the German authorities to assume Emin as her family name. She is the offspring of a union between the well-known explorer, Dr Emin Schnitzer, and an Abyssinian woman, Farafan, but, in the pompous phraseology dear to the lawyer of the Vaterland the rectæ nuptiœ could not be clearly demonstrated, and the name of Schnitzer could not therefore be assumed by the little lassie, who is said to be thriving in Berlin under kindly guardianship. Emin Pasha is understood to have left considerable property and on this ground, as well as on others, it was thought right to settle Ferrie's legal status.

By the death of Eliodoro Lombardi, Italy has lost a sincere and genuine poet. He was born at Marsala in 1836, and was a youth when one day he saw the ships of The Thousand heroes flying the pennons of Italy approach the port, and the red shirted men captained by Garibaldi disembark. We are your brothers, they said. We have crossed the sea, we hastened hither at the first news of your rising to share your fate, to die and conquer in the name of liberty. The youth burst into a hymn to the leader of the band, which was a revelation to himself—a hymn breathing the genius and sacred enthusiasm of the poet and the citizen for an heroic and sacred undertaking.

Mr. Stopford Sackville, the Unionist candidate for the Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire, is only a commoner, but if his mother had been a man, to use a Hibernicism, he would have worn the strawberry leaves, for she was one of the daughters of the last Duke of Dorset, which title became extinct in 1843. Though comparatively little known outside the county of Northampton, he is a leader of men within its bounds, and deservedly so, for he is a man of parts and varied attainments, among the lighter of which are that he can at call throw off vigorous verse in the manner of Pope, that he knows all that is worth knowing about old china, and that he has that intimate knowledge of heraldry which befits his high descent. He is chairman of Quarter Sessions and of the County Council, and does not disdain to preside over the meetings of the Board of Guardians in his district.

The German Embassy in Vienna is perhaps the most important post in the diplomatic service of the Empire, Paris not excepted; and it is now known in Berlin that the successor designate of Prince Reuss in this post is Count Eulenburg, at present Prussian Minister at Munich. There he will be replaced by Baron von Thielmann, who was the leading negotiator on the German side of the commercial treaty with Russia. Von Thielmann is a great linguist, and it is recorded of him that, when acting as a young Hussar lieutenant in the French war, he communicated the news of Sedan to his Sanskrit teacher in Berlin by means of a postcard written in the ancient language of the Aryans. The new German ambassador at Vienna is a brother of the Prussian Premier, and belongs to one of the most distinguished families in Prussia. The Eulenburgs are a singularly gifted race, and the Austro-German Alliance is not likely to be impaired so long as one of them represents the Kaiser in Vienna.

The number of members who have announced their intention to retire at the next general election is (writes a Parliamentary correspondent) constantly augmenting. Never, probably, within twenty months of the election of a new Parliament have so many gentlemen intimated that they have had enough of it. The truth is that many members enter the House without any idea of the labour that it involves. They suppose that on most days it is quite sufficient to spend an hour or two in the afternoon in the House, and that it is only on great and critical occasions that a member must be in constant attendance. This used to be the case, but it is so no longer. With narrow majorities and incessant conflict, both sides require their men to be on the spot. Parliamentary work has come, therefore, to be a kind of qualified form of slavery. This is the explanation of why so many members have intimated that they will not seek re-election. It is said that between 50 and 60 members have declared that they will not stand again, and probably a still larger number have privately formed the same resolution.

Mr. Andrew Lang does not seem to be a universal favourite in the United States by a long way. A contributor to the current 'Critic' writes as follows:—I wish to inquire into two things—first, why is such prominence always given to the utterances of Mr. Andrew Lang, when he chances to say something sharp and stinging about America or Americans? Why do some of our foremost editors rise on tip-toe to catch his words and forthwith reproduce them in their journals with a few lines of dull, washy washy refutatory comment? Do these gentle men regard the merry Andrew as the supreme awarder of plums and persimmons in literature? or is it that their sensitive skins suffer from the spiteful pricking which Mr. Lang so liberally bestows? I should like to know what he has done to win for himself the high place which apparently these attentive gentlemen concede him. A few volumes of shallow verse, and a few more of chatty, miscellaneous essays and sketches, are hardly sufficient to win for their creator so exalted a station. And if we take him merely as a critic, why has he produced that is really valuable as criticism? Let American editors cease giving currency to Mr. Langs malignant outbursts, and we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he is denied the pleasure which the disquietude such repetition causes must afford one of his malevolent nature.

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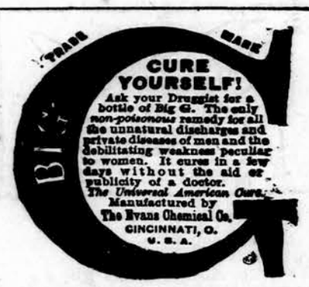
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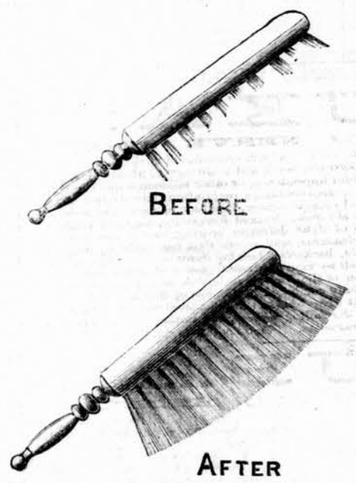

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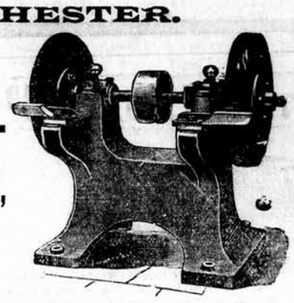

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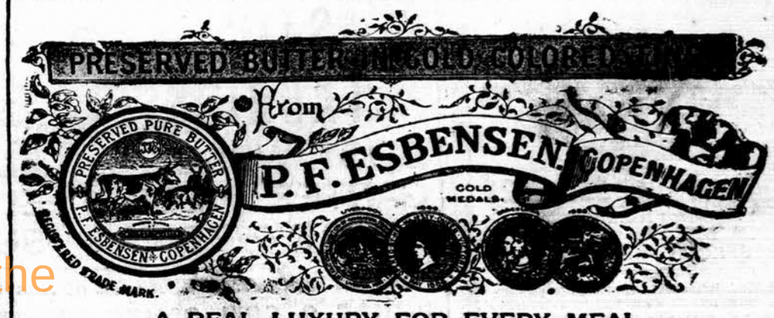

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a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—

"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

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GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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Dry
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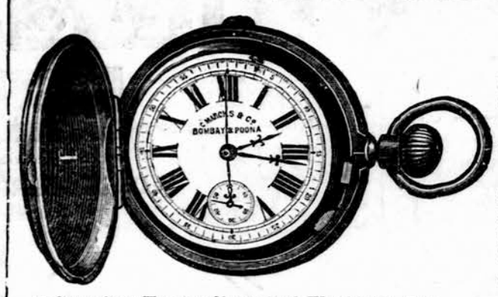
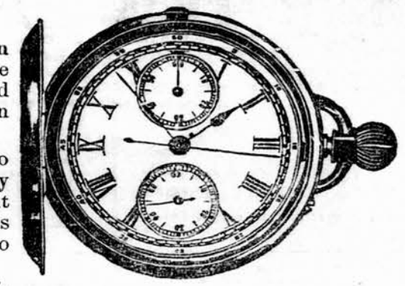
OR STOP WATCHES



Are not the best Watches as a general rule ; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... " 350
Silver Hunting Watch... ..... " 275
Ditto Crystal face..... " 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... " 140

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality... ... Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... " 500
Silver do. Hunting case ..... " 240
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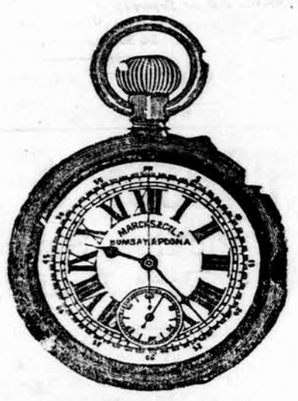

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers "..... ..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder..... " 210
Silver do. do. ..... " 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... " 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... " 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
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Silver do. ..... " 65
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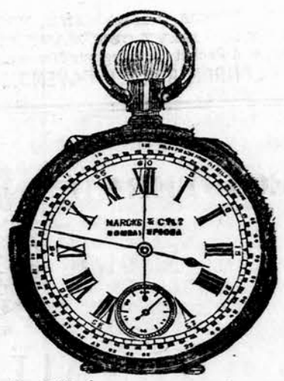

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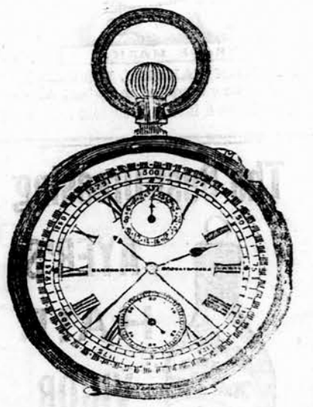
18-Carat Gold case ... .Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... " 250
Do. do. cheaper construction " 120



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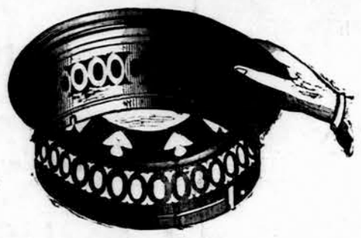
VERY SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.



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This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly prepared by dissolving in water. Contains no starch. Requires no cooking. No added milk.

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Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

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As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

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"The composition of Malted Milk resembles that of human milk."—*Lancet.*

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most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences. Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

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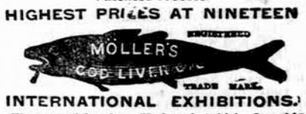

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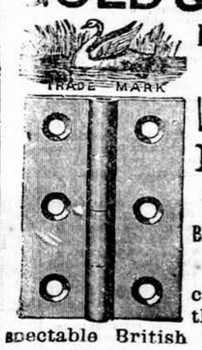

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